THE HARVARD REGISTER.

VOL. II. No. 4. CAMBRIDGE, OCTOBER, 1880. PRICE 25 CENTS.

MACULLAR, PARKER, & COMPANY.

BY MOSES KING.

IN the City of Boston there are thousands of persons daily passing the marble-front warehouse numbered 400, on the east side of Washington Street, between Franklin and Summer Streets, quite unconscious of what a noble mercantile establishment there is within.

In this building are upwards of five hundred men and women, who present as comfortable and contented an appearance as any equally large company of operatives to be seen anywhere in the world. Their employers are, to put it in a practical way, wise enough to know, that, would they get good work from their employés, they must pay these people wages upon which they can live comfortably. They know that working-people are human beings, and treat them as such. They realize that the greater portion of their working-hours is spent by their operatives at work, and hence provide for them pleasant, homelike workshops.

The whole building is well lighted, thoroughly ventilated, scrupulously clean, and conveniently fitted up. The appearance of the stairways would never convey the notion that half a thousand people daily pass up and down, so cleanly are they; and the little conveniences which this firm have provided for their employés are too many to be mentioned in detail here. Only a few months ago they took all their employés "on a picnic;" closing their entire establishment for a day, and defraying themselves the cost of an excursion down the harbor. It is, therefore, encouraging to know that men can be successful in business, and at the same time be generous with their working-people.

The plain but handsome front of the building bears no sign other than the firm name cut in stone over the grand arched entrance. This simplicity indicates the characteristic modesty of this firm, who, beginning business in Boston thirty years ago, have ever since enjoyed uninterrupted success. The members of this firm, in the matter of liberality, differ radically from almost all other business men whom I have met. My dealings with them extend back for a few years; during which time they have paid me, month by month, several thousand dollars in the most generous business way. They have bought more than two thousand copies of the cloth edition of "King's Handbook of Boston," at an average price of nearly a dollar a copy, and have distributed these volumes, not exclusively among people from whom they are likely to receive a direct, pecuniary return, but also among those from whom a small and indirect return is alone possible. For instance, complimentary copies have been furnished to the libraries of this and foreign countries, and copies have been liberally scattered among their friends and acquaintances, both business and social, here and in Europe. To each of their employés they presented a copy. The firm are also generously distributing among their customers copies of a unique pocket-atlas. Such are some of the novel modes of advertising which have for years been pursued by this firm, who have given away a great number and variety of useful articles. This may be called mere advertising; it is successful advertising; but it indicates not only a sharp lookout to business interests, but also a consideration for the needs, desires, and welfare of the public. However, what these men do to attract customers is but little in comparison with what they do to retain them.

Of every transient customer they aim to make a permanent one. They now have the patronage of the third generation in direct line from their first customers. It is by reason of their determination to please every rational buyer, that, from a modest beginning, this house has already grown to equal, if not to surpass, any other similar establishment in America. The firm early concluded that the surest way of retaining patronage was to secure to patrons the best work; and it is not mere "puffing," but it is stating a fact, to say that there is no house in the world which makes better clothing than that made in Boston by Macullar, Parker, and Company; and in some respects, as in the matter of white vests, this house stands far in advance of every other. This firm never knowingly makes a poor garment; and if, by a mischance, the material or the workmanship is inferior to that intended, the damage that any purchaser has sustained is unhesitatingly made good. Thus far, reference has been made chiefly to the clothing department, whereas this is only one of several departments equally important. In 1852 the business was only wholesale clothing; now their ready-made clothing trade is only retail, although many times larger in amount than the business formerly done at wholesale; the entire product of their five hundred operatives being sold in their own stores in Boston and Providence. It is a well recognized and a cordially acknowledged fact that the ready-made clothing of Macullar, Parker, and Company, shows as good workmanship and style as that made to order by merchant tailors. Comparatively little of their general stock is machine-made; there being but about a dozen sewing machines in the building; and those chiefly of the "double thread" pattern, while their custom work is wholly done by hand.

There are but few clothing-houses in the world which have a larger retail business, and none where the stock will average a finer grade; and there is no firm which takes greater pride in its business, and strives more to merit the good will of every customer. When any garment is sold, a full record of it is made; so that, even years afterward, if there be any need of it, the firm can tell the date of making, the lot and class of goods, the number of yards cut up, what kind, color, and style of garments there were, the names of the workmen, the date of selling, and the cost and selling price, and thus be able satisfactorily to adjust any question whatever.

It may be a surprise to many to learn that Macullar, Parker, and Company are by far the largest direct importers of fine woollens for merchant tailor's use, in New England. It may also surprise many to know that leading merchant tailors throughout the United States, including many of the most fashionable tailors of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere, buy imported piece goods of this firm. The piece-goods department occupies the whole of the basement floor, two hundred and twenty-five feet long and fifty feet wide. It enables the firm to make the best possible terms in the purchase of goods for their own consumption. The quantity used and sold being so large and the payments of the firm so prompt, that no competing house obtains goods to a greater advantage. While the firm thus secure the best terms on imported goods, they secure also, by other means, equally as favorable terms on American goods; for they are large owners in a woollen-mill in Maine, where they manufacture a fine grade of American cloths, part of which is sold to prominent clothiers and the remainder made up into garments in their own workshop. And, when one stops to think about it, he will see that a purchaser of garments at Macullar, Parker, and Company, gets as near as possible to the "first hands."

The custom department is one of the largest in this country; and occupies exclusively the back half of the first, second, third, and fourth floors, comprising virtually four rooms about sixty by fifty feet each; the two upper floors being used as workshops, and the two lower containing the most extensive display of imported piece-goods to be seen in the city of Boston. In their "ready-made" workshops, one person makes continually the same piece of a garment, while in the "custom" shops a workman makes the whole garment.

Gentlemen's furnishing goods are also largely dealt in; selections of the choicest English, Scotch, and German goods forming an important part of the stock. Between thirty and forty hands are constantly at work on white vests, a specialty of this firm, with workmanship as near perfection as it is possible to attain. These vests are exquisite specimens of skill and art, and are sold to the best merchant tailors in this country.

A building on the site of the present one was erected in 1864 expressly for this firm by the Sears estate. It was destroyed by the great fire of 1872, but was rebuilt, with such improvements as experience had suggested, so that now it is admirably adapted to their business.

And now, while forced to an abrupt close, it may be well to add, that if the foregoing sketch seems to have been made without restraint, the writer has simply to say that his intercourse with Macullar, Parker, and Company, after fifteen years' experience with business men in many cities, has justified him in speaking of this firm as heartily as he could with the language at his command.

Franklin Press: Rand, Avery, & Co., Boston.

THE

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

FOR 1881

Will be of the same general character which has given this magazine for nearly twenty-five years the post of honor among American literary periodicals. It will contain so much that will interest all intelligent persons, — serial and short stories; essays on social, literary, artistic, political, educational, and industrial subjects; narratives of travel in picturesque lands; discussions of important public questions; and poems, — and so large a part of these from the best writers, that it cannot fail to command the respect and secure the attention of all Americans who read for profit as well as entertainment.

In addition to the usual variety of the magazine, the volumes for 1881 will contain the following features: —

SERIAL STORIES.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, author of "The Gates Ajar," "The Silent Partner," "The Story of Avis," etc., will contribute a Serial Story of remarkable originality and interest, which will run through six numbers.

Mr. George P. Lathrop, well known to all readers of The Atlantic, will have a fresh and charming Story, extending through three numbers.

Mr. William Henry Bishop, author of "Detmold," will contribute a striking Serial Story, depicting characteristics and contrasts of New-York social life.

Mr. Henry James, junior's, Novel will be completed in the early part of the year.

Mr. W. D. Howells, author of "The Undiscovered Country," "The Lady of the Aroostook," etc., will have a new Story, running through four or five months.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich, author of "Marjorie Daw," and other delightful stories, will contribute a number of short stories and sketches.

Charming things in this department may also be expected from Miss Sarah O. Jewett, author of "Deephaven," "Old Friends and New;" Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mark Twain, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Rose Terry Cooke, Ellen W. Olney, and others.

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY, SOCIETY, AND TRAVEL.

Mr. William M. Rossetti promises several papers, which cannot fail to be very interesting, on the **"Wives of the Poets."**

Mr. Goldwin Smith will contribute a number of papers.

Mr. John Fiske, author of "Myths and Myth-Makers," will contribute five articles of quite remarkable value and attractiveness, on the **Early Culture, Myths, and Folk-Lore of our Aryan ancestors.**

Mr. Joseph Dugdale, author of "The Jukes," will furnish some deeply interesting articles on the **Relation of Society to Crime.**

Rev. E. E. Hale will write a series of articles describing the social, political, and religious life of the world, especially of Palestine, at the time Jesus Christ was born; the circumstances which caused his teachings to be a challenge to the ecclesiastical authority of his day, and why "the common people heard him gladly." This promises to be a series of very great value and remarkable interest. It will not be theological or sectarian, but historical.

H. H. will write a series of letters describing **"Life and Scenery in Norway."**

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The Harvard Register.

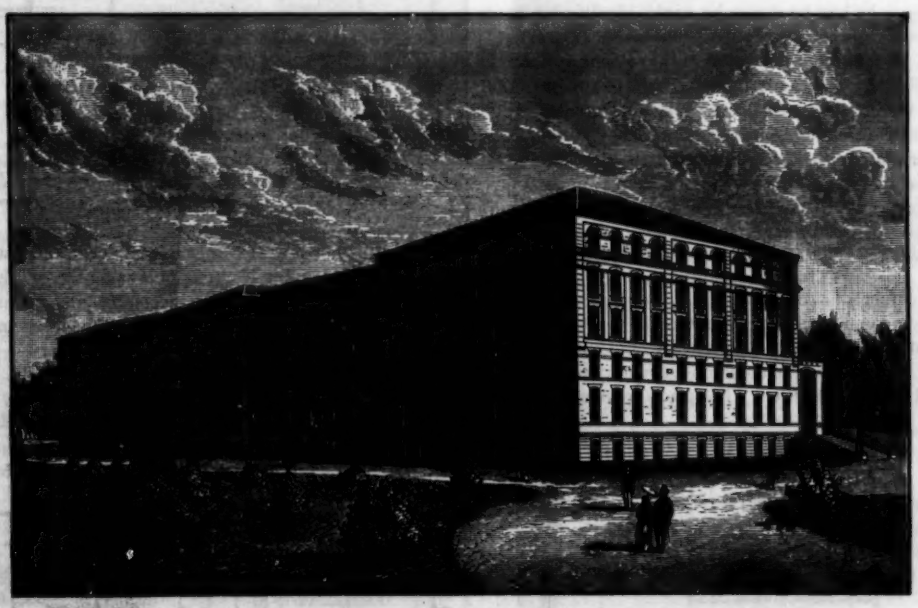
Vol. 2. CAMBRIDGE, OCTOBER, 1880. No. 4.

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office as second-class mail matter.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD, 1822–26.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

ABOUT the middle of our college course, the public fell into one of its periodical paroxysms of concern about Harvard University. Apprehensions were spread abroad that the students were idle, the discipline lax, and the institution deteriorating. Although there was no ground for these surmises, and the college had probably never been in a better condition in regard both to study and discipline, the college authorities thought proper to make some changes in deference to public opinion. It had been customary from the beginning of the junior year to diminish the number of recitations, and thus allow the student an opportunity for private reading and studies for which he might be supposed by that time to have acquired a taste. Friday was a day of almost entire freedom from college requirements. Just as our class was about entering on the enjoyment of this privilege, it was abolished, and we were held, as before, to three recitations or lectures a day. I have no doubt the change was a beneficial one. Though the leisure might be an advantage to the few, it was likely to be a detriment to the many. At any rate, the freedom should have been enjoyed under some measure of supervision. The end aimed at has since been more adequately provided for by the system of elective studies. Other changes, which were proved by experience to be less wise, were introduced into the police of the College. Study-hours were more strictly enforced. Societies were not allowed to protract their meetings beyond the ringing of the nine-o'clock bell. There was to be no more loitering after meals on the piazza which extended along the front of University Hall, and was the college Rialto. There was to be no lying under the trees in summer, no sitting upon door-steps. Three students might walk together through the college yard with impunity; but, if they stopped, they were guilty of an offence technically called "grouping in the college yard." Such restrictions, which amused or vexed us according to our passing mood, tended to lower the tone of the College. We felt that we were treated like children; that the college government relieved us from responsibility for our own conduct by taking it entirely into their own hands. These regulations did not long remain in force. They were probably a pet measure of certain parietal officers of long standing, who soon after retired. When, a year after graduating, I returned as tutor to the college walls, the parietal board had been almost wholly changed, and these petty regulations seemed to have passed into oblivion. Happily I was never called upon to enforce on others restrictions by which I had been so much annoyed myself.



THE HARVARD MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY AS IT NOW APPEARS.

The first movement in the direction of gymnastics made in college was made in my senior year. Dr. Follen, soon after his arrival in Boston, excited an interest in gymnastic exercises, and opened a gymnasium in the city. The medical professors of the College published an appeal to the students, strongly recommending to them the practice of gymnastic exercises; and a meeting of all the classes was held in the College chapel (such a meeting as I do not remember hearing of on any other occasion), at which a response was made to this appeal, and resolutions passed expressing our readiness to follow the suggestions made in it. One of the unoccupied commons halls was fitted up with various gymnastic appliances; and other fixtures were erected on the Delta, the enclosure now occupied by Memorial Hall. But Dr. Follen did not confine his operations to these two localities. One day he was to be seen issuing from the College yard at a dog-trot, with all college at his heels in single file, and arms akimbo, making a train a mile long, bound for the top of Prospect Hill. Great was the amazement and amusement of all passers-by. I was one of the bobs of that living kite; but, as I dropped prematurely, I cannot speak confidently of the end. My impression is, that the procession was stopped by a farmer, who threatened prosecution for trespass. What compromise Dr. Follen made between his zeal for gymnastics and his reverence for law, whether he reached the top of Prospect Hill, and with what remnant of his train, I cannot tell.

In those days, when students were more limited to the College precincts for amusement and excitement, when as yet there was no boating or base-ball, in the modern sense, to draw off their superfluous spirits, and when, perhaps, they were less manly, all sorts of pranks and practical jokes were more rife than they probably now are. The memory of every alumnus of the age of which I speak is full of them. They are the staple of conversation at class-meetings and commencement dinners. Of the multitudes that throng my memory I will venture to record a couple, though I fear some readers will think they are two too many.

One of my classmates happened to have a key that fitted the door of the proctor of his entry. One day, when the proctor was known to be out of town, a man came round to sell oranges. My classmate told him he had no money, but, if he would sell his oranges for furniture, he would give him a good bargain. Accordingly he took him into the proctor's room, and agreed with him, for the table so many oranges, chairs so many apiece, curtains so many, till he had bought the whole stock of oranges and disposed of most of the furniture. He then told him that he could not spare the furniture that day, but that he might come and get it two days afterwards; and the man went off very well satisfied with the transaction. The interview between the proctor and the vender of oranges, when the latter came with a cart to carry off his furniture, was without witnesses, and, in the absence of an authentic report, must be left to the imagination. It is

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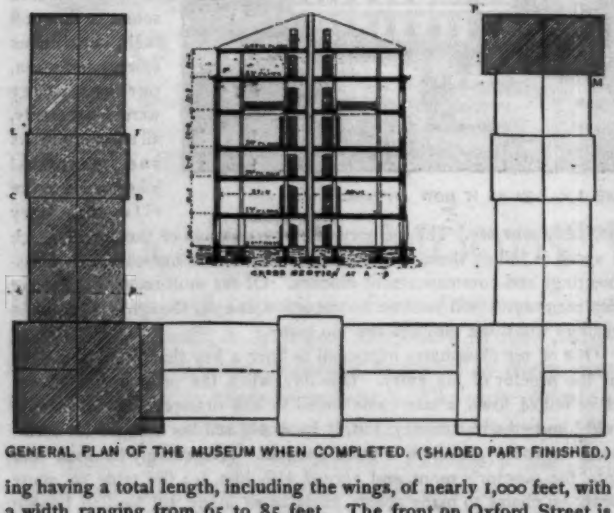
sufficient to add that there was no meanness about the perpetrator of this joke, who afterwards became a distinguished friend and benefactor of the college. His victim was not allowed to suffer by the trick, but was suitably compensated for his oranges, his cart-hire, and his disappointment.

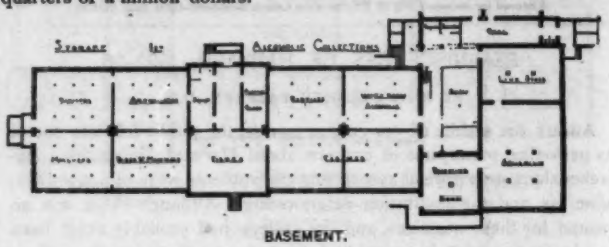
In the winter of our senior year, the first entry of Hollis was haunted. Sheeted ghosts, with countenances of marble pallor, were seen stalking through its entries, flitting over its stairs, sometimes startling the occupants of the rooms by suddenly issuing from their closets and gliding out of the doors. An occupant of No. 15 was sitting one evening dozing by his fireside, when he was awakened by a deep groan from the closet. Starting up, he impulsively seized his tongs, and hurled them with all his might at a spectre that appeared at the open door. If those tongs had reached their destination, a Boston bank would most probably have lost an able president, the Old South Church one of its pillars, and many a charitable institution would have missed of the wise counsel and liberal aid which years afterwards proceeded from the nucleus of that ghostly appearance. Happily the missile missed its aim, and imprinted on the closet door a dint that would have been fearfully damaging to a human skull. Thirty-eight years after we graduated, "The Centennial of Hollis Hall" was the subject of a commencement part; and, as some of us at the dinner were talking over what we had seen and done in that building, the man who threw the tongs said, that, unless the door had been changed, he had no doubt he could identify his mark made on that occasion; whereupon we resolved to go to see. Accordingly we went to the room, told the occupant our errand, in which he of course became much interested, and showed us the door, on which the dint unmistakably appeared, still bearing visible and palpable testimony to the event. I made another examination a few years ago, soon after the fire in Hollis, and found that the historical door had been replaced by a new one.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

THE north-west corner of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy is rapidly approaching completion; and therefore in a few weeks the building will present the appearance shown by the illustration on preceding page. The Museum was founded only twenty years ago, but has already assumed grand proportions. The plans provide for a building having a total length, including the wings, of nearly 1,000 feet, with a width ranging from 65 to 85 feet. The front on Oxford Street is to be 410 feet, and the length of each wing 285 feet. The whole structure is to be of brick and as fireproof as practicable. The wooden mansard roof on a part of the old building is to be removed at the earliest opportunity. The exterior walls are double, and their thickness is as follows: basement, 28 inches; first and second stories, 24 inches; third and fourth stories, 20 inches; and the fifth story, 16 inches. All partition walls are of brick, with plaster attached directly to it. The floor-joists are 5 feet apart, and are floored over with three-inch planks covered above and below with plaster one inch thick. The Museum building when wholly completed will be one of the largest of its kind in the world, and will have cost upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars.

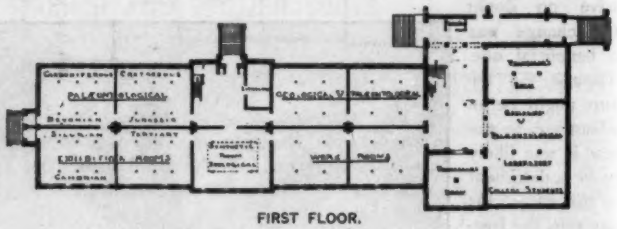


GENERAL PLAN OF THE MUSEUM WHEN COMPLETED. (SHADED PART FINISHED.)



BASEMENT.

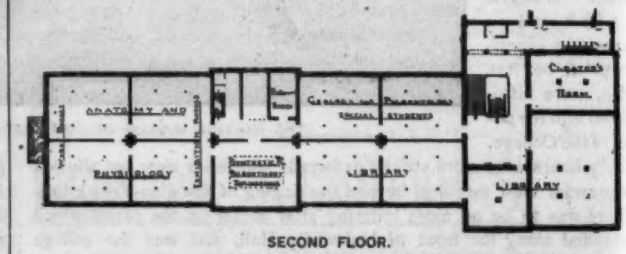
The completed portion itself is a large plain structure, 285 feet in length from the Oxford-street to the Divinity-avenue front, and 65 feet in width in the narrowest and 100 feet in the widest part. The height from the floor of the basement to the ridge of the roof is 80 feet. The clear height of the several stories is as follows: basement, 10′ 6″; first, 12′ 3″; second, 9′ 11″; third, 12′ 3″; fourth, 11′ 3″; fifth, 10′; attic, 12′ 6″ to the ridge. The second story is practically a gallery of the first; and the fourth story, a gallery of the third.



FIRST FLOOR.

When the north-west corner is completed, there will be an entrance on the Oxford-street front, as well as on the south side and on the Divinity-avenue front. The accompanying plans of the several floors show the general arrangement of the Museum. The different departments will be accommodated[1] as follows: —

In the north wing, which is now completed, the basement will be devoted to the storage of the alcoholic collections, intended for specialists, and to suitable work-rooms for the assistants. The first story will contain the synoptic room, and the paleontological exhibition rooms, and the storage-rooms for paleontology and geology.



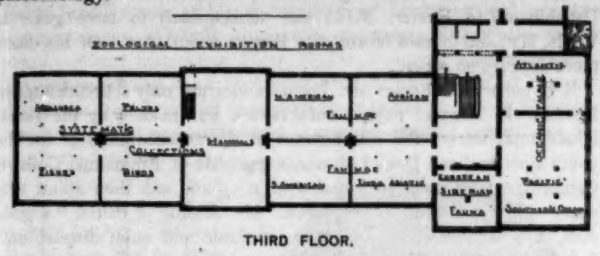
SECOND FLOOR.

The gallery floor of the first story will contain the work-rooms for the assistants and specialists in geology and paleontology, as well as the rooms devoted for the present to comparative anatomy. The second story with its gallery is entirely devoted to exhibition-rooms, containing the systematic and faunal collections; and the mansard story to the entomological department with its work-rooms, the conchological department, and the storage and work rooms devoted to birds, to mammals, to radiates, and to articulates, into which specialists will be admitted under the supervision of the Museum assistants.

In the north-western corner-piece, there will be only three exhibition, rooms, one faunal room devoted to Europe, and two large rooms intended for the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Three large laboratories adjoining the paleontological and geological work-rooms of the assist-

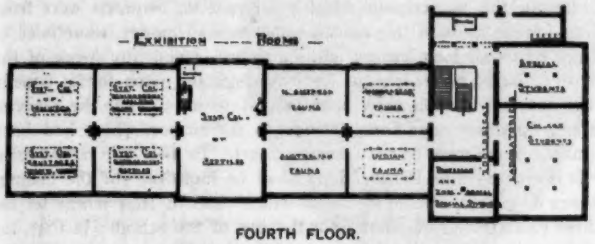
[1] From advance sheets of the curator's Annual Report.

ants, will be devoted to undergraduates, and students in geology and paleontology.



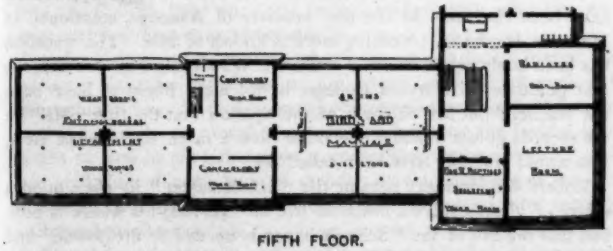
THIRD FLOOR.

Three similar large laboratories will be devoted to biology; the materials for study to be drawn either from the alcoholic and other stores of the Museum, or from the vivarium and aquarium, which are to occupy the greater part of the basement of the corner-piece. In



FOURTH FLOOR.

the former will be kept an ample supply of all the common types necessary for dissection and for embryological study, such as frogs, salamanders, guinea-pigs, fowls, rabbits, etc.; while it is proposed to keep the large aquarium well stocked with the principal fresh-water and marine animals.



FIFTH FLOOR.

The gallery floor of the first story will contain the curator's room, and the library-rooms, which will have, in addition to the reading-room, a shelving capacity of 50,000 volumes, exclusive of the special libraries in the rooms of the assistants. In the mansard there will be a couple of rooms intended for the artist of the Museum, or for special investigations, and a large lecture-room with a seating capacity for three hundred and twenty-five persons.

THE DECREASE OF HARVARD GRADUATES ENTERING THE MINISTRY.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

A PROMINENT religious journal recently devoted what it terms a "broadside" to the discussion of the problem of an over-supply of ministers. The general answer to the question made by several correspondents was, that of the *right* kind there is not, but that of the kind most common there is, an over-supply. Yet the statement is frequently ventured, that the number of college graduates entering the ministry shows an enormous decline. The first authoritative facts presented on the subject were contained in President Eliot's Report for 1874–75.

I have recently caused a thorough examination of the Quinquennial Catalogue to be made, with the view of discovering the exact percentage of decrease for each decade since the graduation of the first class, — 1642. The *exact* accuracy of the table cannot be vouched for; because at least a few of the graduates, especially of recent years, have received ordination whose clerical profession is not indicated by the italics of the catalogue; but this failure is exceptional, and does not affect the substantial correctness of the estimates.

	Graduates.	Clergymen.	Percentage.
1642–50	45	26	.533
1651–60	71	37	.521
1661–70	69	31	.449
1671–80	49	28	.571
1681–90	89	43	.483
1691–1700	123	68	.552
1701–1710	122	68	.537
1711–1720	151	74	.490
1721–1730	365	136	.372
1731–1740	312	116	.371
1741–1750	239	73	.305
1751–1760	270	90	.333
1761–1770	422	122	.289
1771–1780	408	65	.159
1781–1790	381	79	.207
1791–1800	399	78	.195
1801–1810	465	72	.152
1811–1820	607	88	.144
1821–1830	568	105	.184
1831–1840	562	69	.122
1841–1850	627	59	.094
1851–1860	864	76	.087
1861–1870	997	67	.067

These statistics need no comments. A cursory examination reveals how constant and how great has been the decline. Down to 1701 the percentage of graduates who entered the ministry was .522; in the eighteenth century it was .293; and in the first seven decades of the nineteenth it was .114. The average for the whole period is .309.

The general cause of this remarkable decrease is the diminution of the demand for college-trained clergymen. The supply, statistics prove, is fully equal to the demand; but the demand has lessened. In this general cause, however, are embraced several special reasons.

The attendance on the services of the church has suffered a constant decrease in the period of nearly two hundred and fifty years. In colonial New England, "failure to attend church was not a thing to be tolerated except in cases of utter necessity. People who staid away were hunted up by the tithing-men: for one needless absence they were to be fined; for such absence persisted in four weeks, they were to be set in the stocks, or lodged in a wooden cage."[1] But at the present, only one of every two of the people in the United States could, even if they desired, find seats in its churches;[2] and even a much smaller proportion desire to find seats. It is notorious, that, at most churches, less than half the sittings are occupied on the ordinary sabbath. Since, therefore, fewer people attend church, the demand for preachers is correspondingly diminished.

The population, moreover, is increasing in compactness. The cities grow more rapidly than the country towns. At the opening of the century, only one twenty-fifth of the population was in cities; at present the proportion is one-fifth. With this increase in density of population occurs an increase in the number of parishioners whom each minister, without additional labor, can reach. Therefore the demand for ministers has diminished, and with the demand the supply.

The rise, once more, of denominations not requiring their clergymen to be college-bred serves to explain the decrease. When the Congregationalist and the Episcopal were the only churches in the colonies, when Hooker and Shepard and Cotton towered in the New-England pulpit, men whose minds were not thoroughly disciplined by continued study neither desired nor received ordination. But to-day the majority of the ministers of the largest denomination are not college-trained. Although the Methodist Church is every decade educating a larger proportion of its ministers, it still fails to lay that emphasis upon the necessity of a college training for its ministry which is the custom of other churches. Yet in the number of organizations, of members, and of edifices, it far surpasses the Presbyterian, the Baptist, or the Congregational body. Therefore, corresponding to the increase in the proportion of those who are not graduates serving in the ministry, is a decrease in the proportion of those who are graduates who do enter that profession.

[1] Tyler's History of American Literature, I., 289. See Higginson's Young Folks' History, 76, 77.

[2] Census of 1870 reports 21,665,062 sittings in 63,082 edifices.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS. NO. 4.

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

BY REV. HENRY F. JENKS.

THE Boston Public Latin School is the oldest educational institution in the country. Its first masters might have seen Shakspeare act in his own plays; its second master preceded John Milton and John Harvard at Cambridge by nearly a quarter of a century. "If the tradition is true that Cheever was a pupil at St. Paul's School in London, it is not impossible that John Milton in the deputy Grecian form might have heard Ezekiel Cheever, then in the fourth form, translate his Erasmus, or repeat his '*mas in præsenti*.'"[1]

A preparatory school should naturally be established before a college: so it is not strange that this school antedates Harvard College by two or three years, justifying the remark of a distinguished graduate of both, that "the Latin School dandled Harvard College on her knees." From the earliest times the pupils of the one have passed on to the other in a stream whose flow, occasionally narrowed or widened, has never been intermitted; and the names of not a few of the most distinguished graduates of the College are borne on the rolls of the school.

The Latin School has always been a democratic institution. Its privileges have been confined to no class. The minister's and the tallow-chandler's sons have sat side by side on its forms, and engaged in friendly rivalry in school-room and on play-ground, and equally enjoyed its privileges. Its honors have been given for merit, and all have had the same chance to gain them. In establishing this school, our fathers reversed the usual methods, and provided at the very beginning a school for teaching the higher branches, instead of for mere elementary instruction.

An interesting article in a volume of the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society" shows that the establishment of this school is largely due to John Cotton, who brought to this country a knowledge of the High School which was founded by Philip and Mary in 1554 in Boston, in Lincolnshire, England, in which Latin and Greek were taught. Cotton came to this country in 1633, and was one of the ministers of the First Church. Two years later, the Free School was established; and his will provides that under certain contingencies half his estate should go to Harvard College, and half to the Free School of Boston, which confirms the impression that he was prominent in founding it. A house for the master to live in free of rent, a feature of the English school reproduced here, strengthens this impression.

"The wish and determination of John Winthrop and the other founders . . . was 'to beat Satan in each and all of his lairs,' . . . and they determined that 'for the common defence and for the general welfare should the classical languages be taught at the common charge.' The earliest statute, therefore, for the establishment of free schools, passed ten years after Winthrop's work in founding the Latin School, provided also for classical schools. The General Court nobly explained why they took this order: 'It being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures . . . by persuading from the use of tongues, . . .—that learning may not be buried in the graves of our fathers.'"

Undoubtedly the American system of free education has taken a broader range, because this, the first free school in the country, made the higher education and preparation for the university its chief object.

The school was established when, on the "13th of the 2d moneth 1635 . . . Att a General meeting upon public notice . . . it was . . . generally agreed upon, that our brother Philemon Pormort shall be intreated to become schole-master for the teaching and nourtering of children with us." Little is known of Mr. Pormort or of his teaching; that he taught Latin rests on the fact that the celebrated John Hull, for a time one of his pupils, knew something of it. He seems to have followed Wheelwright (banished for his adhesion to Mrs. Hutchinson) to Exeter, N.H., and subsequently to have gone to Wells, Me., and to have returned to Boston about 1642. Of his death there appears no record.

It is uncertain whether Mr. Pormort was the only schoolmaster in Boston. In August, 1636, a subscription was made "by the richer inhabitants, toward the maintenance of a free schoolmaster for the youth with us," and Daniel Maude, a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who came to America in 1635, and was then about fifty years old, was chosen to the office. Mr. Maude is called "a good man, of a serious spirit, and of a peaceable and quiet disposition." In 1643 he went to Dover, N.H., as minister to the congregation there, and remained until his death in 1645. In 1637 a garden-plot was assigned to "Mr. Danyell Maude schole-master on condition of his building thereon if need be." There is some doubt as to whether Mr. Maude was an associate or successor of Mr. Pormort.

Beside the subscription already referred to, bequests were from time to time made to the school, sometimes of money, sometimes of lands rented on long leases; and the records frequently speak of the lease of lands, or the loan of legacies, originally given for its benefit. The town of Boston early appropriated to its support the rents of Deer, Spectacle, and Long Islands, in the harbor, which had been granted to the town by the General Court. In 1641, the record says, "It is ordered that Deare Island shall be improved for the maintenance of a Free schoole for the Towne;" and in 1644 it was let for three years for £7 per annum for the use of the school; in 1647, for £14 per annum for seven years; and in 1648, for twenty years at the same rate; while Long and Spectacle Islands were leased for 6d per acre annually for the same purpose. In August, 1645, it was voted "to allow forever £50 to the Master, and an house, and £30 to an Usher . . . and Indians' children were to be taught gratis."

The successor of Mr. Maude was Mr. Woodbridge, supposed to have been the same as the first minister of Andover, mentioned in Mather's *Magnalia*. Nothing more is known of him. The question has been lately raised whether Benjamin Woodbridge, his brother, the first graduate of Harvard College, is not more likely to have been the teacher; but Mr. Sibley is of the opinion that the title "Mr." on the records points to some one other than a mere Bachelor of Arts, who would probably have been called *Sir*.

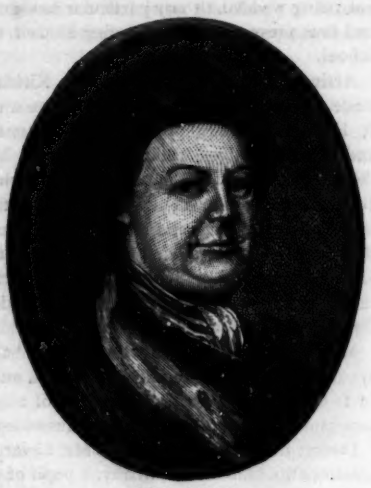
Robert Woodmansey became the "Scholemaster" in 1650, upon a salary of £50, besides a house to live in. In 1669 his widow is notified that the use of the "Schoole house is needed by the towne," and she is desired to provide otherwise for "her selfe," and, three months after, she is allowed an annuity of £8 during her widowhood for the purpose.

Mr. Woodmansey had for an assistant Daniel Hinchman (or Henchman), subsequently one of the most renowned captains of the colony. In 1667 Benjamin Tompson, a well-known physician and poet, became master of the school, remaining about four years. From this time the history of the school emerges from the clouds of tradition into the clearer light of trustworthy history.

Ezekiel Cheever, then a teacher at Charlestown, was invited, Dec. 29, 1670, to become the head master, and Mr. Tompson to remain as his assistant; but Mr. Tompson, having been invited to Charlestown, probably to the place vacated by Mr. Cheever, after three days' deliberation, decided not to remain here, and to accept the invitation there; which acceptance, so Major-Gen. (afterward Gov.) John Leverett, to whom it was signified, declares under his own hand "cannot be any just offence that I knowe of." Mr. Cheever was born in London, Jan. 25, 1614, and came to Boston in June, 1637. The next spring he went to New Haven, where he remained some time as a teacher, and probably wrote "The Accidence," an elementary work in Latin which passed through eighteen editions before the Revolution, and is thought to have done "more to inspire young minds with the love of the study of the Latin language than any other work of the kind since the first settlement of the country." From New Haven he removed in 1652 to Ipswich, thence in 1661 to Charlestown, and remained there till he came to Boston. He was about fifty-six years old when he took this school; but he lived to an advanced age, and during

[1] The sources of this article have been Gould's sketch of the history of the School in the Prize Book; newspaper editorials, and reports of the successive dinners of the Boston Latin-School Association; Dr. Dimmock's Memorial Address upon Dr. Gardner; advance sheets of the Latin-School Catalogue; manuscript reports to the Association by the Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., chairman of the Historical Committee; manuscript notes and letters from old pupils in the possession of the Association; and a memoir of Ezekiel Cheever, by John T. Hassam.

thirty-seven years he trained not a few of New England's most distinguished men. He was remarkable for piety as well as learning. Judge Sewall speaks of him in his diary as "having labored in his calling as teacher, skillfully, diligently, constantly, Religiously, seventy years. A rare instance of Piety, Health, Strength, Serviceableness." He was master of the school until 1708, and was the first master to die in office, an event not to happen again in the history of the school for one hundred and sixty-eight years, and then to occur twice in a single twelvemonth. He died, "Venerable," says Gov. Hutchinson, "not merely for his great age, ninety-four, but for having been the schoolmaster of most of the principal gentlemen in Boston who were then upon the stage. He is not the only master who kept his lamp longer lighted than otherwise it would have been by a supply of oil from his scholars." He was buried from the schoolhouse, and a funeral oration was delivered over his remains by Mr. Williams, his successor.



JOHN LOVELL.

The renowned Cotton Mather, one of his most eminent pupils, in a funeral discourse upon him says, "We generally concur in acknowledging that New England has never known a better teacher. . . . It was noted, that, when scholars came to be admitted into the College, they who came from the *Cheeverian education* were generally the most unexceptionable."

Again he says of him personally, "He so constantly prayed with us every day, and catechized us every week, and let fall such holy counsels upon us; he took so many occasions to make speeches to us, that should make us afraid of sin and of incurring the fearful judgments of God by sin; that I do propose him for imitation. . . . He was well studied in the body of divinity, an able defender of the faith and order of the gospel, notably conversant and acquainted with the scriptural prophecies."

Elsewhere Dr. Mather couples his name with that of the distinguished master of Cambridge, —

> "'Tis Corlet's pains and Cheever's we must own,
> That thou, New England, art not Scythia grown."

Nathaniel Williams was appointed to succeed Mr. Cheever. He is supposed to have been educated at the school, and, if so, was the first pupil to become its master. He was an agreeable man, a graduate of Harvard College, and ordained as an evangelist for one of the West-Indian Islands; but, finding the climate unhealthy, he returned to Boston. He also practised as a physician while master of the school. "Amidst the multiplicity of his duties as instructor, and physician in extensive practice, he never left the ministerial work."

During his predecessor's time, the number of pupils had so increased, that often there were a hundred in the school. As a single master could not easily instruct so large a number, it had been customary for the masters to employ assistants at their own expense; but in 1709 it was proposed to advance the master's salary to a hundred pounds per annum, and to provide an assistant at the town's charge.

At the same time it was recommended, "for the promoting of Diligence and good Literature, that the Town . . . do nominate and appoint a certain number of Gentlemen of Liberal Education, Together with some of the Revd Ministers of the Town, . . . to Visit ye School from time to time, when and as oft, as they Shall think fit, To Enform themselves of the Methods Used in Teaching of the Schollars and to inquire of their Proficiency, and to be present at the performance of some of their Exercises, the Master being before notified of their coming. . . . And at their said Visitation, One of the Ministers by turns to pray with the Schollars, and Entertain 'em with Some Instructions of Piety Specially Adapted to their Age and Education."

John Lovell was the next master. During four years he had been assistant master, and forty-two years he was head master. The list of his pupils embraces many of the most illustrious men of the time. He had, and probably deserved, a high reputation for learning; but was severe and rough, a rigid disciplinarian, and thoroughly feared by his pupils. In the Harvard Memorial Hall is his portrait, by his pupil Nathaniel Smibert, "drawn," says Judge Cranch, "while the terrific impressions of the pedagogue were yet vibrating on his nerves. I found it so perfect a likeness of my old neighbor that I did not wonder when my young friend told me that a sudden undesigned glance at it had often made him shudder." Lovell was a rigid loyalist, and, when Boston was evacuated, retired to Halifax, and there closed his life. His son James, for a long time his assistant, was an equally strong patriot. The two masters occupied desks at the opposite ends of the room; and a pupil of a later day pictures them as "pouring into infant minds, as they could from the classics of the empire or the historians of the Republic, the lessons of absolutism or of liberalism." Master John Lovell delivered the first address in Faneuil Hall; Master James the first in commemoration of the Boston Massacre, some of the boys going to hear it in defiance of the old master, who refused them a holiday. Master James was imprisoned in Boston Jail for his political faith, and carried by the British troops to Halifax, where he remained six months before he was exchanged.

Harrison Gray Otis, afterwards mayor of Boston, was a pupil of Lovell's. Coming to school April 19, 1775, he found his way stopped by Percy's brigade drawn up across the head of School Street in preparation for their march to Lexington. He had to pass down Court Street, and come up School; and just entered the room in time to hear Master Lovell dismiss the boys: "War's begun and school's done: *Deponite libros.*"

History says the schoolmaster's daughter played her part in the battle of Bunker Hill. The British officer of ordnance was quite attentive to her, and in consequence neglected his duty, and provided twelve-pound shot for the six-pounders that were to open on the rebel intrenchments, repeating the error, when orders had been sent to correct it, to the intense disgust of the commander.

It was Lovell's boys, too, who had the memorable interview about the destruction of their coast with Gen. Haldimand, — not Gen. Gage, as the story is usually told, — who occupied the house in School Street just below the school. The coast was not on the Common, but down Beacon and School Streets, past the school.

FRANCIS GARDNER.

Master Lovell's house was in School Street, next below that of Gen. Haldimand. It had a large garden, extending back towards Court Street, in which the best boys of the school were allowed, as a reward of merit, to work. They were also allowed to saw the master's wood and bottle his cider, and, while thus engaged, might laugh as loudly as they pleased.

After Lovell's departure, the school was closed for a short time, until, in June, 1776, Samuel Hunt, an old pupil of the school and a graduate of Harvard College, was transferred from the North to the South Grammar School, and remained at its head for about thirty years. He did not have, by any means, an easy time. Conscientious and rigid in discipline, he was occasionally involved in difficulties with

the parents of his pupils, and did not always coincide with the School Committee. He had reason, too, to complain of the treatment by the town, which did not carry out its contract. After some controversy between him and the committee, he resigned in 1805, on a pension secured for him by the exertions of the committee, and moved first to Watertown, and later to Kentucky, where he died.

Dr. James Jackson says of him, "Master Hunt certainly was not well spoken of among his boys when I was in his school; and, if their judgments were to be relied on, he was not among the excellent. But the same was true in respect to most of the schoolmasters I knew when a boy. It seemed to be a matter of course to find fault with the master. And at College the excellent President Willard was spoken of in terms the most opprobrious by the pupils under him; so that it was not till my senior year that I discovered that he was not a cold, austere, heartless despot, but, on the other hand, a man of great sensibility, truly tender-hearted, a lover of justice, but not prone to severity. Master Hunt was a passionate man, and certainly committed errors from this cause. But these were occasional. In general he was kind; and he was, I think, greatly interested in the welfare and improvement of his scholars." After mentioning certain ways in which he used to endeavor to excite his pupils' interest in their studies, he concludes, "I am desirous to do credit to Master Hunt, of whom, since I arrived at years of discretion, I have always thought well. I think his pupils did not do him justice, and that some occasional follies of passion were remembered by them, while many excellent daily services, performed with a good spirit and honest purpose, were overlooked."

EPES SARGENT DIXWELL.

In Lovell's time, all that was required for admission was to read a few verses in the Bible. The school was divided into several classes, each of which had a separate bench, or form. The boys sat on these at first in the order in which they came to Lovell's house for examination. "The books used the first year were, 'Cheever's Accidence,' 'Nomenclatura Brevis,' and 'Corderius' Colloquies;' the second year, 'Æsop's Fables,' and, towards the close, 'Eutropius' and 'Ward's Lilly's Grammar;' the third year, in addition, a book called 'Clark's Introduction.' In the fourth year, the fourth form, as well as the fifth and sixth, being furnished with desks, commenced 'making Latin,' and took 'Cæsar's Commentaries.' After this the three upper classes read 'Tully's Orations,' the first books of the 'Æneid,' and dipped into Xenophon and Homer.

The course of study continued nearly the same under Master Hunt, according to Dr. Jackson, who says, in addition, "We were well drilled in the grammar, so called; made familiar with the inflections of words and with the rules of syntax; required to be exact in the pronunciation of words, and in the accent of quantities."

School began in the morning at seven in summer, and eight in winter, and in the afternoon at one throughout the year. It ended at eleven in the morning, and five in the afternoon, and then the greater part went to writing-school for an hour. On Thursday school broke up at ten A.M., to give opportunity to attend the Thursday lecture. School opened with *Attendamus* to a short prayer; it ended with *Deponite libros.* In the first and most of the lower forms they changed places according to the daily recitations; in the higher forms, not so often. In Greek they read the Greek Testament, and nothing else.

William Biglow, who had for some time previous been a teacher in Salem, succeeded Mr. Hunt. Whatever his qualifications as an instructor, he was no more successful as a disciplinarian than his predecessor. He is said by those who remember his government to have been harsh and severe. The boys rebelled at his rule, and resisted his authority. Of this, Ralph Waldo Emerson gave an amusing account at the first dinner of the Boston Latin-School Association. The state of the school became at last so unsatisfactory, that Mr. Biglow resigned in 1813.

The committee then determined to choose as master a young man, whose inexperience in teaching would be compensated for by his not being wedded to any particular mode of discipline or instruction, and thus prevented from adapting himself to the requirements of the school.

Acting on the advice of President Kirkland, the choice which they made of Benjamin Apthorp Gould, then a member of the senior class at Harvard College, proved most fortunate for the school, which, under him, regained public confidence. Mr. Emerson, in his speech above referred to, tells the manner in which Mr. Gould was introduced to the school. The older pupils of the school still living, freely testify to their obligation to Mr. Gould, and to their respect for his character. He was a kind-hearted man, and had an excellent faculty for maintaining discipline without severity: he instilled correct principles into the minds of his pupils, and under him the school acquired the elevated character it has since held.

Mr. Gould resigned in 1828 to go into business, and was succeeded by his assistant, Frederick P. Leverett, author of the Latin lexicon. In 1831 he resigned to take charge of a private school, but was re-appointed in 1836, and died before resuming the office.

During the five years between Mr. Leverett's resignation and re-appointment, Charles K. Dillaway, a pupil of the school in 1818, a graduate of Harvard College in 1825, and from 1827 usher or sub-master in the school, was the master. A sketch and portrait of Mr. Dillaway appears in the August number of THE HARVARD REGISTER. He is now the highly esteemed President of the Boston Latin-School Association. Under him the number of pupils increased, and larger accommodations were required, the standard of the school was maintained, and more graduates were sent to College.

After ill health had caused Mr. Dillaway to resign in 1836, and seek less laborious employment, and Mr. Leverett's death, as before mentioned, Epes Sargent Dixwell, a pupil of the school in 1816, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1828, and for a year sub-master of the school, was appointed his successor, and held the office till 1851, when he resigned, and established the private school in Boston with which he was long identified. He is still living, and enjoys the respect and love of his pupils.

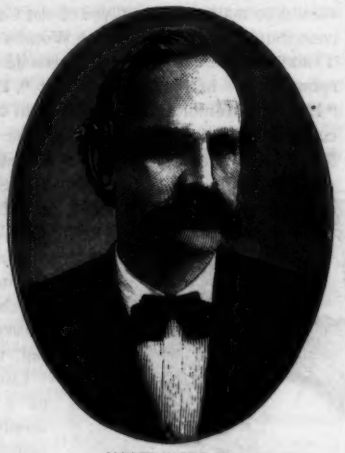
His successor was Francis Gardner, a pupil of the Latin School in 1822, a graduate of Harvard College in 1831, and from that time to the day of his death, with the exception of one year spent in Europe, a teacher in the school. To describe Dr. Gardner, or what he did, to a Latin-School boy of the present or last generation, is a work of supererogation. No man was better known in Boston. His classmate, Wendell Phillips, says, "He was, from mere boyhood and life long, eminently a just man, only claiming fair play, and more than willing to allow it to others. I never knew the time, even in his boyhood, when he did not detest or despise a sham." Professor William R. Dimmock, one of his pupils, and afterwards a teacher under him, said, in a memorial address to the Boston Latin-School Association, "This was the uneventful life of Dr. Gardner: his daily course in and out of the same house for more than thirty years, at the same school for forty-three; the regular hours, till age began, at the gymnasium, and early in his life the daily walk to Roxbury Neck; the only relaxation looking in at the book-stores in search of something that he might use in his work; and, at one period of his life, groping among the piles of books at the Public Library; a simple, quiet life, that many men might pass, and yet leave nothing distinctive in their record. . . . The great object that he aimed at in his instructions was that the boys in their classical work should learn Latin and Greek, and not merely to translate certain selections from the languages. . . . He had a certain grim humor, and an odd quaintness of expression, that were very effective in his dealings with the boys, and often very amusing as they were repeated and passed through the school."

At the time of his last illness Dr. Gardner was granted by the

School Committee a leave of absence, which expired on the very day of his death. He was thus the first head master to die in office since the death of Ezekiel Cheever.

Augustine Milton Gay, a graduate of Amherst College in 1850, one of the masters of the school, was made head master in June, 1876; but he was taken ill soon after the close of the summer vacation, and could only attend to his work for a short time each day until November, when he died suddenly.

For the next six months the school was under the charge of Moses Merrill, a graduate of Harvard College in 1856, who was appointed head master in June, 1877. He became an usher in the school in 1858, and has been connected with it ever since, so that he is thoroughly acquainted with its traditions and imbued with its spirit; under his control the aims of the school have been as high as ever, and it is to-day faithfully discharging its task of thoroughly fitting boys for College.



MOSES MERRILL.

Such have been the men who, as masters, have for almost two and a half centuries maintained the reputation of the Latin School. They have had worthy assistants to carry out their plans, and second their endeavors. On the roll of assistant teachers we find the names of men who have acquired honor in their day in many a field of human effort, of whom we may mention Professor Edward Wigglesworth, Rev. William Bentley, Rev. Samuel Cooper Thacher, Dr. Jacob Bigelow, Rev. N. L. Frothingham, Rev. Samuel Gilman, Right Rev. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Revs. Alexander Young, William Newell, Chandler Robbins, Professor Henry W. Torrey, Rev. Edward E. Hale, Dr. John P. Reynolds, Revs. Joseph Henry Thayer and Phillips Brooks.

WOMEN IN HARVARD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.

BY MAY WRIGHT THOMPSON.

THE most impressive and one of the most attractive features of the Harvard Dining Hall, said to be the largest and finest of its kind in the world, are the eighty portraits, in oil and marble, which richly decorate its walls. Among them are two paintings, hanging upon opposite sides of the room, and almost facing each other, that are conspicuous as being the only women in the whole group. These two are respectively labelled "Mrs. Thomas Boylston" and "Mrs. Nathaniel Appleton." The former has maintained a place in the collection for fifty-two years; the latter for more than a quarter of a century. Their associates in this gallery are presidents of the University, members of the faculty, distinguished alumni, and munificent benefactors; and consequently the visitor's first question is, "By what claim are these two women here?" No biographical dictionary nor genealogical table nor college history gives any clew. Mrs. Boylston, whose maiden name was Sarah Morecock, was the mother of Nicholas and Thomas Boylston; and her neighbor across the way, whose own name was Margaret Gibbs, was the wife of that Nathaniel Appleton who for more than half a century served as pastor of the Cambridge Church and as Fellow of the corporation of the College.

Of the well-doing and the long-suffering and the generous giving of Nathaniel Appleton and Nicholas Boylston, one can readily find many and eloquent pages; but of the one's mother and the other's wife no word explaining their presence here is to be found in the College histories. One is left to infer, that to their accidental family connection and to the fame of the artist — both are by Copley — do they owe their immortality. It would appear that two decorous matrons of the last century should be somewhat abashed at finding themselves alone among so many of their male contemporaries, and exposed to the gaze of so many more of male posterity. There is no evidence of it. They seem to be here "by divine right," and look as unconscious as "Our Lady Mary" and "St. Cecilia" on the walls of a Benedictine monastery. No doubt these women's faces have their mission here. If the secret history of their unconscious influence were known, it would probably be found that the hundreds of young men who have passed three hours a day in their presence have for their sake often practised the chastening art of repression. An oath would do violence to the sweet domestic grace typified by Mrs. Appleton's tender face and modest dress; and no equivocal jest or story could find comfortable utterance under the regal glance of Madame Boylston. A member of the class of 1844 told me, that, in his time, it was the custom on certain days for the students to declaim. On those imposing occasions the grave president and dignified professors and pompous tutors all assembled on the platform, above which hung the portrait of Madame Boylston, — not a portrait in his eyes, but a living queen, in the awe of whose presence all fear of the assembled faculty fled, and he spoke to "her majesty" only.

If, however, the shadows of benefactors are to be caught permanently upon these walls, why not increase the number of women's portraits? Surely not because the sex has no representatives among Harvard's benefactors; for Josiah Quincy's "History of Harvard College" names seventy-five women who, down to 1836, had contributed books to the library, etchings, engravings, and paintings to the art treasures, apparatus to the laboratories, and to the funds nearly forty thousand dollars, besides lands of an almost equal value. Nor does this list reveal all of what some of their sisters would call "woman's untimely generosity." For in the donations of anonymous "friends to education and religion" women undoubtedly contributed a share. These contributions dwindle beside those by women of more recent times; but the essential part of a gift is the self-sacrifice involved: measured by this, no later have surpassed those earlier donations. If the aid rendered by women to an institution for man's exclusive culture instances that generosity which is a failing rather than a virtue, it is a failing that "leans to virtue's side."

These women did not give without wisdom; for frequent conditions decreed that their donations should be applied in aid of needy and gifted students. Could not those recipients of their favor who have attained success and competency becomingly express their gratitude by adding the portraits of their benefactors to Harvard's gallery? Would there not also be an appropriateness in hanging beside the portrait of Josiah Quincy that of his competent daughter, Eliza S. Quincy, to whom Harvard is largely indebted for its best history?

It is a popular error that a Harvard "Annex" is a thing of recent origin; but the records show that the University has from its foundation had such an unacknowledged or half acknowledged *wing*, i.e., Harvard has never been without a Women's Department. But while the members of the earlier nameless "Annex" participated only in Harvard's burdens, those of the later begin to share also its benefits.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

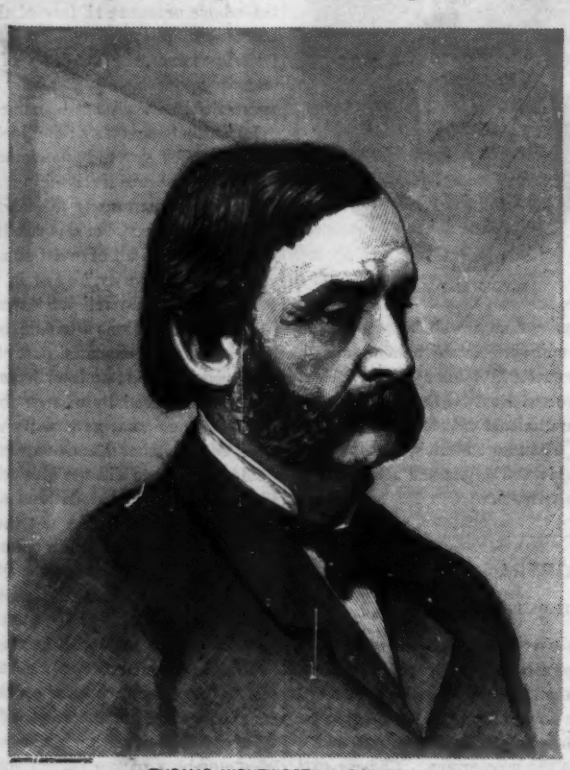
BY ARTHUR GILMAN.

THE mention of the name of Thomas Wentworth Higginson is enough to suggest to any one acquainted with early New-England history something of the story of his ancestry. Both the Wentworths and the Higginsons are well represented in the list of those who have contributed to the growth of New-England civilization, to the cultivation of letters, and to the practice of the art of war for the establishment of permanent peace. Statesmanship and authorship are therefore inherited traits in Mr. Higginson's character.

He was born at that centre of literary influence, Cambridge, Mass., in 1823, and that city is now his permanent residence; for, after having spent many of the intervening years elsewhere, he returned, in 1878, to the place of his birth, and has just about established his household gods in a new home on Buckingham Street, — a home of more than ordinary attractiveness.

After completing his preparatory education, Mr. Higginson entered Harvard College, and was graduated from it in 1841 with honors, standing second in a class of forty-five members. The mention of the number of members in this class reminds one forcibly of the growth of the College; for the freshman class alone, which has just entered, numbers nearly six times as many. The six years following his graduation were occupied in teaching and in study; and in 1847 Mr. Higginson was ordained minister of the First Religious Society of Newburyport. Here he preached for two years and a half, until his very pronounced antislavery views led to the sundering of the ties between him and the parish. In 1852 he became pastor of the Free Church at Worcester; but in 1858 he retired finally from the pulpit, to devote himself to the congenial literary pursuits which he has since followed.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Higginson was led, by his strong antislavery views and firm devotion to the cause of the Union, to enter the army as captain of the Fifty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and he afterwards became commander of a regiment of negroes, which did gallant service in the war. On the 10th of March, 1863, this regiment captured Jacksonville, Fla.; but in the course of the service Col. Higginson was so seriously wounded, that he was forced to resign his command, and to return home. The field of his military operations was mainly in South Carolina and Florida.



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Mr. Higginson will be remembered by the readers of the *Atlantic* as one of the favorite contributors to that periodical in its earlier years. It was founded by Mr. Lowell about the time when Mr. Higginson retired from the pulpit, and naturally became the channel through which he communicated with the reading public. On its pages first appeared his "Out-Door Papers," graceful and poetic dissertations on topics suggested by the title, combining the accuracy of the scientific observer with the delicacy of the loving worshipper at the shrine of Nature. The volume was called by Professor Tyler "the wise and gracious bible of physical education." In the same magazine appeared also the chapters of "Malbone: an Oldport Romance," which was reprinted in London after having charmed many readers on this side of the water. His experience in the army led him to contribute to the *Atlantic* an account of the adventures of his regiment, which was issued as a volume, with the title, "Army Life in a Black Regiment," in which the author's remarkable descriptive ability appeared at its best, and his sense of humor was effectively used.

A number of Mr. Higginson's essays were published with the title, "Atlantic Essays," from the fact that they had first appeared as articles in the magazine. They showed him to be a genial critic, not lacking in just discrimination, and caused the *Westminster Review* to declare, that, after Hawthorne, Mr. Higginson's style was the best that America had produced. One aim of the author in these essays was to lead to the elevation of American taste, and to develop a just criticism of literary productions. He treated literature as an art, and gave his opinion as to the best means for its cultivation. He also discussed some of the modes of educators, and showed his appreciation of the most progressive efforts for the upbuilding of general culture, — a subject in which he has ever since taken an active interest.

Another of his books, "Oldport Days," is devoted to themes similar to those treated in his "Out-Door Papers," and exhibits the same literary grace and the same love of nature, while it brings out also his love of childhood and sympathy with all that is sweet and tender in it.

His graceful criticism has been shown lately in a small volume, reprinted from the columns of the Boston *Literary World*, entitled, "Short Studies of American Authors." In it he gives discriminating estimates of the genius and productions of the members of the latest school of our writers, represented by Howells, James, Helen Hunt, and others. They are all marked by the traits which have attracted so many to Mr. Higginson's pages before. Without attempting to present a complete list of the writings of Mr. Higginson, mention should be made of his "Lives of the Countess Ossoli and Mrs. Child," contributed to the "Eminent Women of the Age;" his "Memoir of Thaddeus William Harris," prefaced to his "Entomological Correspondence;" of his translation of "The Works of Epictetus;" his "Harvard Memorial Biographies," in two octavo volumes; and of the collection of poems relating to the sea made in connection with Samuel Longfellow, entitled "Thalatta: a Book of Poetry for the Sea-Side," the forerunner of the admirable collection made by Mrs. Goddard and Miss Preston.

Mr. Higginson's acquaintance with the inner workings of the movement in the North for the abolition of slavery, and with the actors in it, led to his writing for Redpath's "Life of John Brown" an account of a visit which he made to the family of Brown just before his execution, which was pronounced by Richard H. Dana, jun., an "unsurpassed narrative." Another of his essays is entitled "The Sympathy of Religions." Without professing to assume the character of poet, Mr. Higginson has at times successfully allowed his feelings to express themselves in verse; and some of his utterances on religious themes are found in the books of hymns collected for use in public worship.

One of the most successful literary ventures of Mr. Higginson is his "Young Folks' History of the United States," which is widely used in the schoolroom, has been translated into foreign languages, and has been printed in raised characters for the blind. In this he has put into practice his views regarding the important subject of the teaching of history, as expressed in an article in the *Journal of Education*, and has made a text-book of history that does not appear to the young reader as a "mere school-book" to be studied as a task, but as an interesting volume to be read as pastime. The book has been compared with the "Child's History of England" by Charles Dickens, and it does resemble that work in so far as it invests its subject with interest; but it has the appearance of being inspired by a more earnest purpose, and does not have the air of levity that is in some places apparent in the work of the great caricaturist. His "Young Folks' Book of American Explorers," published in 1877, is a series of interesting narratives of the early discoverers and explorers of the American coast, given in their own language, without even a correction of the grammatical errors. The publishers of Col. Higginson's books are Lee & Shepard of Boston.

Little reference has yet been made to Mr. Higginson in the character of reformer, though his entire life has been dominated by the spirit that would right wrongs; and much that he has written has had an important bearing on the movements in favor of moral reform. Mr. Higginson is one of the editors of the *Woman's Journal*, and in

the columns of that paper discusses, week by week, the various aspects of the cause to which it is devoted. He has always been an ardent friend of freedom, and was a prominent advocate of the abolition of slavery. In the field of education he has favored the most progressive plans, and has used his influence in connection with the management of his Alma Mater in behalf of the broadest culture.

Almost immediately upon his taking up his abode in Cambridge, Mr. Higginson was returned to the Massachusetts Legislature, where, as a member of the House, he took an active part in debate, and was a member of the Committee on Education, and chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. As a speaker, he is graceful and forcible. His periods are well considered, and he never appears to be at a loss for an apt expression or a pointed illustration.

In person Mr. Higginson is tall and commanding, with a somewhat military bearing. He is in the prime of life, and it is probable that his period of literary productiveness will extend through many years yet. It would be well if his courtesy to friends and generosity to opponents were imitated by those who debate before the country in our legislative halls.

EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

BY ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON.

THE Province of Nova Scotia, with its area of 18,600 square miles and its population of over 400,000 is distinguished among the Canadian provinces not alone for its genial climate, productive soil, rich mineral resources, and fine harbors, but for the active interest taken by its people in all educational matters.

The public schools, free to all over five years of age, are sustained partly by provincial endowment apportioned according to the grade of license held by the teacher, partly by county assessment distributed according to average attendance, and partly by sectional assessment. Attendance is not compulsory; but the condition on which the county-assessment distribution is made serves as a check on non-attendance. The school system, which in its working is uniform throughout the Province, provides for an academy in each county for the head-mastership of which a high grade of scholarship is required; the examination of candidates for teachers' licenses of all grades being held semi-annually in each county.

The administration of the Free School System is committed to a Council of Public Instruction, a chief Superintendent of Education, and nine deputy superintendents or inspectors. From these public schools, boys graduate into all useful trades and professions, — commerce, agriculture, fruit and stock raising, ship-building, mining, etc.

It would be strange if the completeness and thoroughness of the Free School System did not indicate a corresponding interest in higher education, as we find to be the case. Independently of her several fitting schools and private seminaries, Nova Scotia has five colleges. Kings College at Windsor, founded in 1802, is the outgrowth of an endowed Episcopalian school established as early as 1787, and is consequently older than Williams or Bowdoin, and but little younger than Dartmouth. The Archbishop of Canterbury is its nominal patron, and in its earlier years only Episcopalian students were admitted. Its professors are, with one or two exceptions, graduates of the English universities, and its present efficient president, Rev. Canon Dart, is an English clergyman. Under such auspices there is naturally about "Kings" a decided flavor of church establishment. It has property and invested funds to the amount of $100,578.36.

Dalhousie College, founded in 1820, was named in honor of a governor of Nova Scotia, the Earl of Dalhousie. It is located at Halifax, and is virtually under the control of the Presbyterians. It has ten professors and lecturers, and an endowment of $96,500.

Acadia College, founded by the Baptists in 1838, is best known to Harvard men from the fact that, during the past ten years, a number of her graduates have entered advanced classes at Harvard, and have taken high rank in their several classes. Younger than either Kings or Dalhousie, Acadia's policy has for some time been more progressive than theirs, her standard higher, her students more numerous, and her endowment larger. She has invested funds and real property to the value of $159,112. Her president, Rev. A. W. Sawyer, D.D., is a graduate of Dartmouth; one of her professors, Professor James Freeman Tufts, is a Harvard man; one holds the degree of Ph.D. from a German, and one from a Scottish, university. This college is under the control of the Baptists, a sect which stands among the foremost in enlightenment, and which comprises about one-fifth of the population of the Province, or about 80,000, the other sects standing as follows: Presbyterians, 107,000; Roman Catholics, 106,000; Episcopalians, 59,000; Methodists, 46,000; Congregationalists, 4,000. It is situated at Wolfville, a thriving town in the centre of the Province, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, and an additional interest gathers about it, from the fact that, as one looks from the hill on which the college buildings stand, he sees before him the vast acres of the old Grand Pré, beyond which the waters of the Basin of Mines glisten in the sunlight, and old Blomidon rears its lofty head. In truth Evangeline may be called Acadia's patron saint; and while boys continue to read and enjoy the earlier stories of James de Mille, the "B. O. W. C.," and the "Boys of Grand Pré School," Acadia College, the scene of those stories, will not be forgotten.

St. Francis Xavier at Antigonishe, and St. Mary's at Halifax, are Roman-Catholic colleges, and quite liberally supported by their sect. Besides those, there is at Sackville, just across the border-line between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Wesleyan College of Mount Allison, which receives many students from Nova Scotia, and is the only college in New Brunswick, except the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton.

The University of Halifax, very recently established, is a corporate body for the examination of students and the conferring of degrees. It is modelled after the University of London, and is designed not simply to raise the standard of higher education in the Province, but to enable any who may present themselves for examination to obtain degrees, even if they have not pursued a regular course of study at a college. The corporation consists of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and twenty-four fellows, with the lieutenant-governor as visitor. On the examining board of this university is to be found the name of Frank H. Eaton, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1875.

THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY. NO. 2.

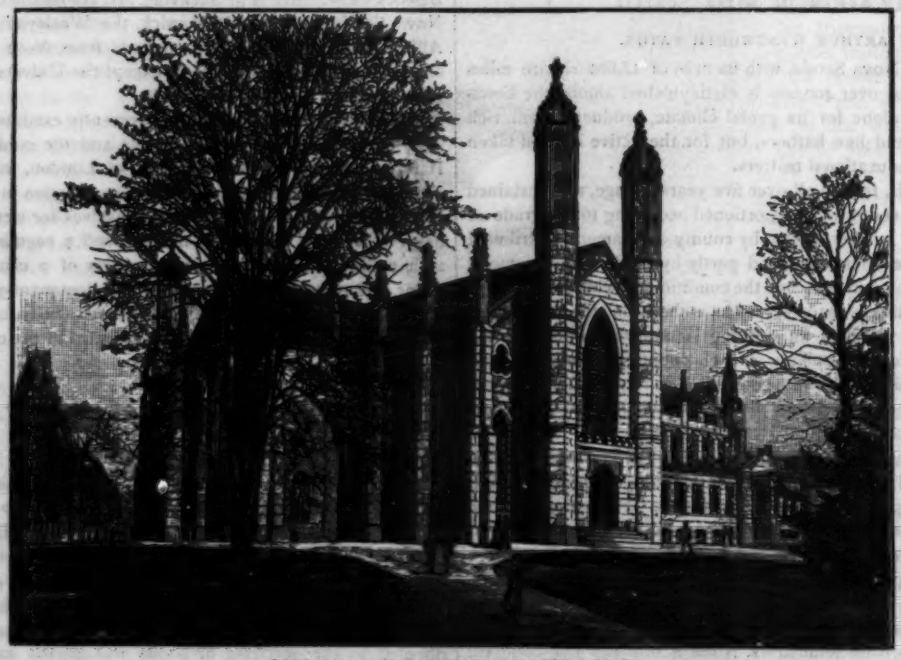
BY HENRY WARE.

IN 1841 the library, then numbering 41,000 volumes, had outgrown the limits of Harvard Hall, and was removed to Gore Hall. Mr. Sibley became librarian in 1856, succeeding Dr. Harris; and the account of his administration of the library has been given in the August number of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and need not be repeated here. Through Mr. Sibley's zeal and efficiency in soliciting gifts, the number of volumes now rapidly increased, and the fund devoted to the purchase of books was greatly augmented. A new interest was taken in the matter when the new building was occupied. A subscription was raised among the friends of the College, providing the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which was devoted chiefly to procuring modern works in which the library was notably deficient. In 1857 an inquiry was made into the condition of the library, and the testimony of the faculty showed serious deficiencies in many departments. The result of the report made upon their statements was a new subscription, insuring the sum of five thousand dollars annually for five years, to be devoted to making good the gaps existing in the various departments of the library.

Among the collections which have, within this century, been added to the library, may be named, the Ebeling Library of upwards of 3,000 volumes, and 10,000 maps and charts relating to American history, presented by the late Israel Thorndike; and the Warden collection of about 1,200 volumes on the same subject, presented by the late Samuel A. Eliot. The library is naturally especially rich in works relating to American history, and has probably the best collection of American maps known to exist. These have just been re-arranged. A valuable collection of works in Sanscrit was given by the late Henry W. Wales, together with funds for its increase by him and by his brother, Eug. W. Wales. President Walker gave, in addition to former gifts, his library of 2,400 volumes and 300 pamphlets.

President Sparks's collection of manuscripts relating to American history, in 168 volumes, is one of the treasures of the library, and so is the valuable collection of manuscripts made by Mr. Prescott for the preparation of his histories. The Lee Papers, of which the library is printing a calendar, and those of Gen. Gage, are other of its treasures of this kind. One of the largest donations, as well as one of the most useful, was Charles Sumner's bequest, comprising his own collection of 4,000 volumes, in addition to about 250 maps, 1,300 volumes, and from 15,000 to 20,000 pamphlets which he had already given during his lifetime. The reason offered by Mr. Sumner for giving thus largely to the College is well worthy of notice. He said, that, by the classification and indexing to which works so given were at once subjected in the library, he could lay his hands on any book he wanted more easily there than in his own house; and in his will he recognizes the service the library had in this way done to him. Others will find that their own books may be made more useful, even to themselves, by placing them on the shelves of the College Library, than by retaining them in their own keeping.

"It was deemed imperative," President Quincy's history tells us in reference to Gore Hall, "that the building erected should be of sufficient capacity to contain the probable accumulation of books during the present century, that it should be as far as possible fire-proof, and that in material and architecture it should be an enduring monument to his memory, and worthy to represent the liberal spirit of the most munificent of all the benefactors of the University." After only thirty years, the building stood a memorial of Christopher Gore, but in all respects unfit for the purpose for which it was intended; being neither fire-proof, damp-proof, nor in any way suited to the needs of a great library, being without the requisite rooms for the persons necessarily employed in its care, and too small and ill-arranged to contain the books that were crowded upon its floors.



GORE HALL.—THE HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

In 1877, however, the eastern transept was extended. It was intended as a receptacle for books, which were to be placed as compactly as possible, safe from fire, damp, and from promiscuous handling by the public. Beside this, the long needed accommodations for the librarian, and his now numerous corps of assistants, were amply provided for in this extension, with all the arrangement which the experience of the few last years has contrived for the convenient administration and carrying-on of large libraries.

The "card catalogue," in some respects one of the greatest conveniences both to readers and attendants of large libraries, had been introduced years before by Professor Ezra Abbot, D.D., for many years assistant librarian under Mr. Sibley. To his learning, zeal, and industry, the College is under the greatest obligations. These rare qualifications are now devoted to the service of the Divinity School.

On the completion of the addition to Gore Hall, Mr. Sibley was obliged by failing eyesight to tender his resignation. His connection with the library had existed, with occasional breaks, during almost his whole life, having begun in his freshman year in college. His services during this long period have been most efficient and zealous. The College owes him a debt of gratitude, and all its alumni hold him in the highest respect and honor. He remains connected with the College as Librarian Emeritus.

Justin Winsor (1853) immediately succeeded Mr. Sibley. A happy accident some years previously had made him a trustee of the Boston Public Library, where the service of a very short time proved him to be not only the fit man to be a trustee, but also the next successor of Professor Jewett as superintendent of that great library, which, during Mr. Winsor's administration, grew to be the largest on the American continent. Without being a great bibliographer, a great linguist, or a great scholar, Mr. Winsor has become a great *librarian*, and is placed by common consent at the head of the profession in this country, and worthily presides over the meetings of the American Library Association, sitting in the chair long used by Antonio Panizzi.

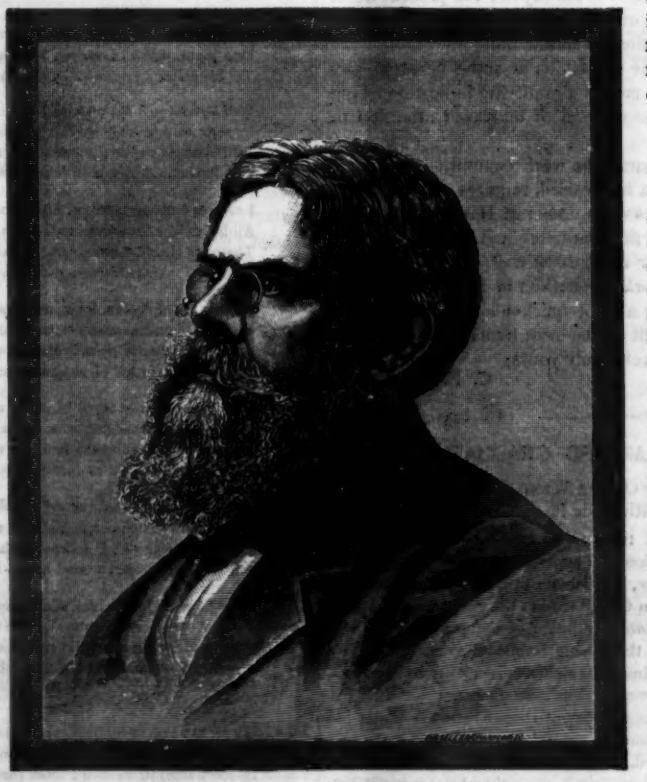
Another happy accident put it in the power of President Eliot to avail himself of Mr. Winsor's services, which were lost to the city by the indifference of its officers, and gained for the College by the unwearying vigilance of its executive.

Although it is not within the scope of this sketch to furnish a biography of Mr. Winsor, a notice of his literary works may prove of interest here. He began with a history of the town of Duxbury, Mass., prepared while he was studying for college and published when he was a freshman. It was a crude book, but was among the pioneer books in that department. After leaving college he studied at Paris and Heidelberg, attending for some years chiefly to the study of modern literatures, and writing occasionally on them in periodicals. During his connection with the Boston Public Library he wrote various essays and reports on literary topics. The bequest of the Ticknor Library to the Public Library opened to him some resources on early Spanish-American history; and some of the last work he did before leaving that library was to prepare some of the more extended bibliographical notes which appeared in the catalogue of the Ticknor collection. The acquisition of the Barton collection by the Public Library renewed an old interest in Shakspearian bibliography; and he edited, in 1877, a large folio treatise on the early quartos and folios of Shakspeare,—a small costly edition of which was printed, with *fac-similes* of the titles, etc., of these early copies. The scheme which he had laid out for the preparation of the Barton catalogue would have given it a much more elaborate bibliographical character than his successor there thought it best to undertake. In preparing guides for readers at the Public Library he became convinced of the necessity of a series of hand-books to the literature of different subjects; and as a specimen of what he thought such a book should be, he printed, in 1879, since his connection with the Harvard library, "The Readers' Hand-book of the American Revolution," intending it to be but the beginning of

a series which is now temporarily interrupted by the work devolving upon him in the editing of that masterpiece of local histories, the "Memorial History of Boston," now being published by James R. Osgood & Co. One of the chapters of this book, written by the editor, is a fragment of a general history of early American cartography which he has in contemplation. Although Mr. Winsor's books have been few, his contributions to various publications have been many.

The books have been re-arranged in the new wing since his accession; the old Gore Hall has been devoted to the purposes of a reading-room; the hours of use have been extended, so that the doors are open even in vacation nearly as many hours as they formerly were in term time. Sunday even sees them open; and, as soon as proper means of lighting are devised, the evenings as well as the days can be devoted to study within the walls of the library.

A new life and spirit seem to pervade the place; and it is safe to say that a public library does not exist to which readers are more cordially welcomed, or more intelligently and courteously aided in their researches, than the library of Harvard College under its present enlightened and modern management.



JUSTIN WINSOR, THE LIBRARIAN OF HARVARD.

The library of the University now numbers over 500,000 volumes and pamphlets. In the number of *volumes* it is surpassed only by the Boston Public Library, and by the Library of Congress; but it undoubtedly leads both of these in the number of *titles*. The Congressional Library makes up its great number of volumes by including the vast number of works received under the copyright law, every book entered under the law being represented by *two* copies; and the Boston Public Library swells its count by the great number of duplicates purchased for its many branches, ten or twelve copies being often bought of many popular books of the day, all of which are reckoned in the total. The library fund is now about a hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Of this sum a considerable share is set apart for contingencies at the disposal of the librarian, and the remainder is divided among the departments of the professors, to be devoted to the purchase of books recommended by them, which are procured by the librarian unless controlling reasons exist to the contrary. In this way, instead of expending money on duplicates of the novels of the hour (like the Boston Public Library) in response to the recommendations of the general public, the accessions to our library are made at the recommendation of as intelligent a body of working scholars as can be found in the world. The library does not buy the burlesque Evangeline, dime novels, and the works of Zola, but books of solid, permanent, and recognized value. It is easy to see how precious a collection it must become under such conditions. As an illustration, we may consider the department of ballads and folk-lore, which, under the supervision and exhaustive scholarship of Professor Child, has become a *unique* collection of this literature, so that its catalogue is sent for from Europe, as a standard from which to discover in what respect other collections are deficient.

But *books* alone, stored away in alcoves, do not suffice to make a great library. If the means of getting at them conveniently do not exist, they lie buried in their alcoves. All over the world priceless treasures are lying hidden and lost, for the sole reason that they are inaccessible to those who seek, but never find them. Libraries want, not only books, but *catalogues*, and intelligent, scholarly officers, who, having free access to both, can unlock these treasures to those who seek after them. Dr. H. A. Hagen says of the German libraries, "The catalogues are not accessible except under special permission, being intended for official use only. Attendants receive the applications for books, and give advice about them when asked." Imagine an attendant "advising" Dr. Hagen on entomology. Give him access to a well-constructed catalogue, and all the attendants in all the libraries of Germany could advise him to very little purpose. Learners, students, want advice and instruction; and of this class by far the larger proportion of the habitual frequenters of our large libraries is made up. They ask and gratefully acknowledge the aid which an educated, trained librarian can afford, to lessen their labors, to save their time, to suggest what they need, to hint what they do not need. Such an officer studies the case of an inquirer, and serves him as a lawyer does his client: he makes his case his own, takes note of the character of his studies, and bears in mind the wants of each habitual frequenter of the library; so that from time to time, without special questions, he can voluntarily add something to assist his studies.

The preparation of proper catalogues requires the co-operation of many skilful, educated heads and hands, whose services must be paid. There is little or no criticism to be made on the facilities afforded here for getting complete knowledge of what our library contains. Experts may differ as to the best system of cataloguing, but all will agree that our catalogue is amply adequate in plan and extent to enable an intelligent inquirer to know with little trouble exactly what its shelves contain. An ample fund to defray the cost of this never-ending labor, a cost which cannot be regarded as great, when it is considered how immensely the value of a library is increased by its results, is one of the greatest needs of the College to-day, which has to defray this great charge out of its general funds, so that, when economy is necessary in any department, the corporation turns first to the library. Let some give buildings, like Christopher Gore. Let some give books, like Thomas Hollis. Let others give the money needed to make them most useful.

The benefactions of the alumni and friends of the College have flowed in a steady stream from the foundation of the College to the present time; so that the income applicable to the library for the purchase of books will soon, it is believed, reach twelve thousand dollars annually. But this income, large when compared with the meagre resources of an earlier date, adding to the shelves such great numbers of books, gives nothing for the care of them; and the whole cost of the administration of the library, over twenty thousand dollars annually, falls entirely upon the general funds of the College, which, in proportion to its needs, are exceedingly limited. There is indeed nothing so much needed as the establishment of a permanent fund for the salaries, cataloguing, binding, bibliographical printing, and other incidental expenses of the library.

The College Library is practically a public library, for the use of the books within the building is free to all; and, under the new regu-

lations for its use, books may be taken from it, not only by all graduates, but by other persons properly introduced, on payment of five dollars a year. Open thus to all, it should, as it does, command the grateful recognition of the whole community. Not alone do Harvard's alumni shower gifts upon it in a stream of bounty that has not ceased from John Harvard's time to our day; but others recognize, by their liberal benefactions, the claim that the library has to the support of all who are interested in the advancement of sound learning and the cause of letters.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON.

To the Editor of the Harvard Register,

Dear Sir, — The appeal for volunteers for the expedition of the Archæological Institute for the exploration of an ancient Greek city which you allowed me to make through your columns a month since has met with a cordial response. The number of applicants to be allowed to take part in the expedition is far beyond the present need. To all I would offer the thanks of the Institute. Five out of the number have been accepted, and the list is now full.

The readiness to take part in the expedition at some personal sacrifice displayed by so many young men is a gratifying indication of the general interest in the proposed work, and of increased attention to classical studies.

The Institute, in order to discharge the work committed to it in a manner that shall leave nothing to be desired, requires accessions to its roll of members. Only a very small number of Harvard graduates are on its list. I would appeal to the graduates and undergraduates, not only of Harvard, but of other colleges as well, to give their support, by joining the society, to work undertaken in main part for the sake of promoting good learning and of quickening the zeal among our younger students in the pursuit of the most humanizing studies.

I remain very truly yours,

C. E. NORTON.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct, 9, 1880.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

The Iron Gate, and Other Poems. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1880.

This is an exquisite collection of twenty recent poems of Dr. Holmes, including several of his best productions. The volume is an octavo, printed on good white paper, with clear type, and is very tastefully bound in cloth and gilt. The first poem is the "Iron Gate," read at the "breakfast" given by the publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* in honor of the poet's seventieth birthday. From the first to the last the volume is one of great interest to the graduates of Harvard, for Dr. Holmes has shown here fidelity to his classmates and devotion to his *alma mater*. The second poem is "Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum," read at the Commencement Dinner in 1879. Later on come two Harvard sonnets, "'Christo et Ecclesiæ,' 1700," and "1643 — 'Veritas,' — 1878;" directly followed, first by that touching poem, "The Last Survivor," written for his class-meeting in 1878, then by a modernized version of "The Archbishop and Gil Blas," read to his class fifty years after graduation, and thirdly, by "The Shadows," his class-poem for 1880. Here, too, is printed the poetical address to his classmate, James Freeman Clarke. These are only a part of the volume; and among the rest are "The School-Boy," read at the centennial celebration of the founding of Phillips Academy, Andover; "For the Moore Centennial Celebration;" "The Silent Melody;" and others. By permission of the publishers, Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., we reprint "The Last Survivor;" for the sentiments there expressed can well be borne in mind by the members of every class.

THE LAST SURVIVOR.[1]

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

YES! the vacant chairs tell sadly we are going, going fast;
And the thought comes strangely o'er me, who will live to be the last?
When the twentieth century's sunbeams climb the far-off eastern hill
With his ninety winters burdened, will he greet the morning still?

Will he stand with Harvard's nurslings when they hear their mother's call,
And the old and young are gathered in the many-alcoved hall?
Will he answer to the summons when they range themselves in line,
And the young mustachioed marshal calls out, "Class of '29"?

Methinks I see the column as its lengthened ranks appear
In the sunshine of the morrow of the nineteen hundredth year;
Through the yard 'tis creeping, winding, by the walls of dusky red —
What shape is that which totters at the long procession's head?

Who knows this ancient graduate of fourscore years and ten, —
What place he held, what name he bore, among the sons of men?
So speeds the curious question; its answer travels slow:
"'Tis the last of sixty classmates of seventy years ago."

His figure shows but dimly, his face I scarce can see, —
There's something that reminds me, — it looks like — is it he?
He? Who? No voice may whisper what wrinkled brow shall claim
The wreath of stars that circles our last survivor's name.

Will he be some veteran minstrel, left to pipe in feeble rhyme
All the stories and the glories of our gay and golden time?
Or some quiet, voiceless brother, in whose lonely loving breast
Fond memory broods in silence, like a dove upon her nest?

Will he be some old *Emeritus*, who taught so long ago
The boys that heard him lecture have heads as white as snow?
Or a pious, painful preacher, holding forth from year to year
Till his colleague got a colleague whom the young folks flocked to hear?

Will he be a rich old merchant in a square-tied white cravat,
Or selectman of a village in a pre-historic hat?
Will his dwelling be a mansion in a marble-fronted row,
Or a homestead by a hillside where the huckleberries grow?

I can see our one survivor, sitting lonely by himself, —
All his college text-books round him, ranged in order on their shelf:
There are classic "interliners" filled with learning's choicest pith,
Each *cum notis variorum, quas recensuit doctus* Smith;

Physics, metaphysics, logic, mathematics — all the lot —
Every wisdom-crammed octavo he has mastered and forgot,
With the ghosts of dead Professors standing guard beside them all;
And the room is full of shadows which their lettered backs recall.

How the past spreads out in vision with its far-receding train,
Like a long embroidered arras in the chambers of the brain, —
From opening manhood's morning when first we learned to grieve,
To the fond regretful moments of our sorrow-saddened eve!

What early shadows darkened our idle summer's joy
When death snatched roughly from us that lovely bright-eyed boy![1]
The years move swiftly onwards; the deadly shafts fall fast —
Till all have dropped around him — lo, there he stands, — the last!

Their faces flit before him, some rosy-hued and fair,
Some strong in iron manhood, some worn with toil and care, —
Their smiles no more shall greet him on cheeks with pleasure flushed!
The friendly hands are folded, the pleasant voices hushed!

. . . . . .

My picture sets me dreaming; alas! and can it be
Those two familiar faces we never more may see?
In every entering footfall I think them drawing near,
With every door that opens I say, "At last they're here!"

The willow bends unbroken when angry tempests blow,
The stately oak is levelled and all its strength laid low;
So fell that tower of manhood, undaunted, patient, strong,
White with the gathering snow-flakes, who faced the storm so long.[2]

And he,[3] — what subtle phrases their varying lights must blend
To paint as each remembers our many-featured friend!
His wit a flash auroral that laughed in every look,
His talk a sunbeam broken on the ripples of a brook,

Or, fed from thousand sources, a fountain's glittering jet,
Or careless handfuls scattered of diamond-sparks unset;
Ah, sketch him, paint him, mould him in every shape you will,
He was *himself* — the only — the one unpictured still!

Farewell! our skies are darkened, and yet the stars will shine:
We'll close our ranks together, and still fall into line,
Till one is left, one only, to mourn for all the rest;
And Heaven bequeath their memories to him who loves us best!

[1] Annual meeting of the Class of 1829, Jan. 10, 1878.

[1] William Sturgis. [2] Francis B. Crowninshield. [3] George T. Davis.

The Harvard Register.

The Harvard Register goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for The Harvard Register; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

The Harvard Register is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is $2.00 a year, postpaid.

All subscriptions must begin with the first number.

Moses King, *Editor and Publisher*,
Box 24, Cambridge, Mass.

Boston office: with Rand, Avery, & Co., 117 Franklin St.

Vol. II. OCTOBER, 1880. No. 4.

MECHANICAL WORK IN VACATION.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CAMBRIDGE.

The College yard usually shares in the profound repose which creeps over Cambridge in the summer vacation. The town so depends upon the College for its life, that in vacation it almost relapses into the country village which older graduates have described in the "Harvard Book," This summer, however, the yard was the scene of an unprecedented activity. Carpenters, plumbers, and sanitary engineers jostled against bricklayers and landscape-gardeners, and vied with each other in efforts to complete their labors before the term should begin. The result is a pleasing one. The most careless observer will note with pleasure the construction of a brick sidewalk connecting the buildings of the Quadrangle from Grays to Holworthy, so that one may now travel dry-shod all around the yard. Those, however, whom nothing but a plank walk will satisfy will be pleased by the long stroll extending from University to Sever.

Sever Hall, finished and complete, opens its front portals for the first time this term to the coming generation of the sons of Harvard. Long may it stand to attest the munificence of its donor!

University Hall within the last thirty years has been the object of constant experiment and change. Save the entrance-hall and stairways, no part of it has escaped alteration, every room having been altered over and over again. This time it has been the president's quarters which have been attacked. The result is an entire re-arrangement of these premises, giving separate and convenient rooms for the president, dean, registrar, and the other officers of the executive department of the College, beside a large and pleasant apartment, —taken from the floor of what was, not long ago, the College Chapel, —for the meetings of the college faculty.

In the basement of University have been placed large steam-boilers, of ample size to furnish steam for those buildings which needed heating and ventilation; so that now the breezy entries of Thayer and Matthews will be abundantly warmed, and these excellent dormitories be made more agreeable and habitable.

But still more important will be found the means afforded by this steam-apparatus of thoroughly ventilating the *cloaca*, which of late years have been introduced into the cellars of most of the dormitories. Improperly constructed, these great modern conveniences bring sickness instead of health to those who live above them; and the Corporation have done well to spare neither pains nor expense to introduce into the College buildings the most approved system known to sanitary engineers.

The hand of the restorer has not spared Holden Chapel, which is much improved, having been restored to very nearly its original form. Holden Chapel was built at a cost of £400 sterling, in 1741, for a college chapel, by the munificence of the widow and daughters of Samuel Holden, a merchant of London. It was used as such till some time after the accession of President Kirkland, when the western end of the lower floor of Harvard was devoted to this purpose, until the erection of University Hall. Holden was then divided into two stories, and has since been used as anatomical, achemical, fine-arts, and other lecture and recitation rooms. During the past summer the two stories were made into one large room, which will hereafter be used chiefly for exercises in elocution. The under-graduates make use of it as a place for class-meetings.

The portion of the yard between Sever, University, and Appleton Chapel has been cleared of the *débris* of building, and handsomely graded and grassed, and is now as attractive in its appearance as any part of the College yard.

Outside of the College yard, workmen have been making the large addition to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which is already externally completed. This monument of filial piety to the memory of the great Agassiz is fast assuming the proportions to which his enthusiastic hopes looked forward, if indeed it does not surpass his most sanguine expectations of what was possible within so short a time. Remembering the modest beginning of this institution, its rapid growth is as gratifying as it is unprecedented.

Altogether, the summer has been well improved as regards the local habitations of *alma mater;* and her returning sons cannot but look with pleasure on those indications of her care for their comfort, and rejoice that she and they are so well housed.

PRESIDENT BARNARD AND THE ELECTIVE SYSTEM.

The venerable president of Columbia College has announced himself as a firm advocate of the elective system. He has taken great pains to learn that nowadays the average age of students, when admitted to American colleges, is greater by about three years than it was a century ago. Thereupon he adds, "The educational system which is best adapted to the cases of boys between fourteen and eighteen cannot be equally beneficial for young men between seventeen and twenty-one. During the earlier period the mind is plastic; and a uniform system, which disregards native differences between individuals, and assumes that a perfectly equal and symmetrical development is practically possible in every case, is susceptible of being plausibly defended. But experience teaches the hard and unalterable fact that nature cannot be forced beyond a certain limit which time distinctly brings to view; that there are differences between minds as decided as those between faces; and that when, in the process of development, these have become distinctly pronounced, it is worse than a waste of energy to attempt to extinguish them by any process of educational forcing. A true theory of education, a wise theory of education, is one which first seeks to detect these differences, and then endeavors to adapt itself to them. Nothing is easier than their detection. There is no educator of any experience who will not, after a few months' careful observation, pronounce with the most unhesitating confidence that such or such a pupil will never be a mathematician, or that such or such another will never make a linguist. It does not follow that he will say that these two ought not both to be exercised in both kinds of study. During the formative process uncongenial studies, no doubt, have their uses. But there comes a time when the formative process practically ceases, and then the kind of mental exercise which is educationally profitable will be found in the study of subjects that are congenial.

"The mind must work willingly in order to work profitably. It is the delight of knowing, it is the satisfaction of mastering, which stirs up the faculties to that spontaneity of effort which only can secure the substantial ends of education, increase of knowledge, and increase of vigor at the same time. At the average age, nineteen and a half years, of our college students taken as a body, — an age which they reach, say, at the end of the sophomore year, — it is too late to apply with profit the principle which may very well govern eductional methods for children, and which insists on confining every individual to the same unvarying course of study. The time has come, if it is ever coming in the history of a youth, when the inquiry should be, what is it that nature has intended in the fashioning of this mind, and how may we most effectually co-operate with nature for the accomplishment of this end? The scheme of study should, therefore, be copious enough to enable each individual to find in it what is best adapted to his case.

"Nor is the question merely one of tastes: it is a question of possibilities. There are certainly subjects in every strictly prescribed course on which the labor expended by certain individuals is as completely wasted as if the whole time given to them had been employed in pouring water through a sieve. It is as true in education as it is in farming, that the seed must be adapted to the soil, or the crop will be a failure; and it is once more as true in education as it is in farming that the fertilizer which will make one soil prolific will be spent upon another in vain.

"A system of elective study extending through the junior and senior years seems, therefore, to the undersigned, to be a logical necessity of the condition in which we are now placed."

THE NEW RECITATION-HALL.

Sever Hall was completed during the vacation and is now occupied; so that the days are past when students will be confined to cold, ill-ventilated recitation and lecture rooms. The accommodations of this building are all that could be desired by students or teachers. Its architectural beauties are of a high order, and were shown in the engraving in the February Harvard Register. Aside from the striking effects produced by the variously-moulded brick used for ornamentation, the four faces of the building are adorned by one hundred and twenty-four pieces of fine carving in brick. The west front has a massive arched doorway, with ponderous oaken doors hung on huge iron hinges, the whole reminding one of a gateway of some mediæval castle. Above this entrance are two large tablets of carved brick, lettered "Sever Hall, 1880." On the north end is a similar tablet, bearing the college seal with its motto, "Veritas." The east side has several pieces of elaborate fruit-carving; and above the entrance are the words "Sever Hall."

Upon entering the building, one is impressed by the appearance of substantialness and elegant sim-

plicity. The vestibule, running east and west between the two entrances, is wide, high, and light; floored with marble, and protected from the cold by swinging doors, of which there are six at the west, and three at the east, entrance. The floors and stairs are of maple, all the other wood-work in the building being of oak. The stairways are unusually wide, and the stairs very easy of ascent. The recitation and lecture rooms are handsomely finished, and commodious in every respect. Comfortable chairs, convenient desks, good blackboards, umbrella racks, and other conveniences, are in every room. The building contains two large lecture-halls, with a seating capacity of from two hundred to three hundred each; nineteen recitation-rooms, with an average seating capacity of about one hundred; eight "retiring-rooms" (for the use of the instructors); and two large fine-art halls. The upper or attic story has a seating capacity of four hundred, and is to be used as an examination-room. In the basement are coal-bins, toilet-rooms, and furnaces. The sanitary arrangements are admirable: every room has apparatus for heating by steam or by hot air, and is well lighted and thoroughly ventilated. Adequate provision has been made for the safe escape of all who may be in the building at the time of a fire or other calamity. There is no doubt, that, after patiently waiting for many years, Harvard has at last obtained one of the best structures for its purpose that has yet been designed.

THE STUDY OF MATHEMATICS.

In mathematical instruction at Harvard, the old recitation system has in general given place to lectures. The prescribed courses in algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, which form a continuation of the common academical instruction in the same branches, are still given by means of recitations accompanied by standard text-books. The study of analytical geometry, however, serving as an introduction to the elective courses in the higher mathematics, is pursued by means of lectures. Text-books on this subject, as well as on advanced analytics, the calculus of infinitesimals, quaternions, and mechanics, are used only as works of reference or as *texts* for the lectures. This method, while doing away with irksome recitations, renders the study of mathematics by no means easier to the student. It requires continual attendance at lectures, and careful attention to the development of the subjects treated.

As in all pure mathematics, a consideration of examples, or applications of theory, is necessary to a complete grasp of the subject, the students are from time to time required to present solutions of such practical problems as may be presented by the instructor or by the books of reference. In the courses given by Professor J. M. Peirce, one hour a week is devoted to the investigation of problems set in advance to the students. Professor W. E. Byerly gives still more attention to the exemplary method, supplementing every theoretical proposition with explanatory examples. His instruction is by this means rendered clear and impressive, though covering less ground than that of Professor Peirce. By this continual use of special demonstrations, and illustrations the mathematician is made to feel his way more surely than by continual consideration of generalities; but to it objection may be taken on the ground that in advanced study it is not conducive to the great object of the study of pure mathematics, namely, the abstract conception of general principles. By the combination, however, of the special and the general methods, as presented by Professor Byerly and Professor Peirce, greater working-power is given to the student than he could acquire by either method separately.

THE NEW FRESHMAN CLASS (1884).

From the memoranda of the fresh matriculates we learn that the new class has 241 members, although about 270 persons are entitled to membership. Their average age is 18 years and 9 months: the youngest member is 15 years and 2 months, and the oldest 27 years and 5 months. Twenty-one are under the age of 17, thirty-seven over 20, and three over 25. They were fitted for college at the schools named below: —

Schools.	No.
Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.	27
Boston Latin School, Boston	24
Adams Academy, Quincy	15
G. W. C. Noble's, Boston	15
John P. Hopkinson's, Boston	9
Cambridge High School, Cambridge	9
Roxbury Latin School, Boston	8
Newton High School, Newton	8
St. Paul's School, Concord, N.H.	6
E. R. Humphrey's, Boston	5
Salem High School, Salem	3
De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.	3
Worcester High School, Worcester	3
Phillips Academy, Andover	2
Somerville High School, Somerville	2
Sach's Collegiate Institute, New York, N.Y.	2
Boys' High School, San Francisco, Cal.	2
Concord High School, Concord	2
Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.	1
Other high schools and academies	37
Private tutors	58
Total	241

The following table shows their places of residence: —

States.	No.	States and Countries.	No.
Massachusetts	135	Wisconsin	2
New York	36	Rhode Island	2
New Hampshire	10	Iowa	1
Pennsylvania	10	Maryland	1
Maine	10	South Carolina	1
Ohio	9	District of Columbia	1
Illinois	6		
California	4		
Vermont	3	Canada	1
Indiana	2	Germany	1
Kentucky	2	China	1
New Jersey	1		
Connecticut	2	Total	241

A NEW ROUTE TO BOSTON.

The residents and strangers in Cambridge who have occasion to go to the Back-Bay District or the South End of Boston would be glad to learn of a line of public conveyances to Boston by way of Putnam Avenue, the Brookline Bridge, and, say, Commonwealth Avenue. There is such an apparent need for this line that comment is hardly necessary. The route is delightful, and the attractions are numerous. On the Back Bay there are already so many public institutions and prominent buildings that must be frequently reached by Cambridge people, that a line of coaches would be assured of success from the start; and when the several new buildings in process of completion, or projected, are erected, the line is sure to have a generous patronage. If comfortable coaches were run to and from a convenient point in Boston by this route, a great many persons would patronize them in preference to the cars of the Union Railway, which run through an unsightly part of Boston, and land their passengers at a point from which they must pass through crowded and disagreeable streets to the business part of the city. The number of visitors to the College is constantly increasing, and for the credit of the city and the pleasure of the visitors this line would be the most popular route. It will be but a short while before a bridge will connect West Chester Park with Cambridge, and then a shorter route to Boston than by the West-Boston Bridge will be secured.

It seems, therefore, to be a good opportunity for an enterprising firm to establish a profitable line of coaches by the present route, and when the bridge is completed to change to the shorter route.

PRIZE ESSAYS BY YOUNG PEOPLE.

The Harvard Natural History Society offers prizes for essays on natural history subjects, to be competed by students of either sex who enter, attend, or graduate from public or private schools in 1880. The subjects are

1. Dissemination of seeds.
2. Make a collection of plants of one family, and note the peculiarities and station of each plant.
3. Characters of insect sub-orders.
4. The flight and other movements of birds.
5. Anatomy of any common animal.
6. A microscopical study of the intercellular spaces of our larger water plants.
7. Any subject selected by the essayist, provided it meet the approval of the committee.

The essays must be sent in before Nov. 15. The first prize is $25 and a collection of seventy fossils and ten geological models; the second is $20; and the third is $10. A circular giving full information about these essays can be had free by addressing William M. Davis, Cambridge.

The prospects for large classes at the colleges in the near future are very promising. During the years of business depression that has prevailed over the country, especially from 1873 to 1878, there were hundreds of families who were actually prevented from sending their sons to the preparatory schools. This depression is now passing away; and it is a matter of fact that the leading preparatory schools have a larger number of pupils than ever before, notwithstanding there have been many new schools established within the past few years.

Our advertising pages I to X are well worth an examination by all of our readers. There is no publication in the world on which more effort is spent to gather interesting and high-toned advertisements, which will serve to aid the publisher in supporting his periodical and at the same time furnish new and interesting matter to his subscribers. We have rejected many pages of advertisements because they contained matter which we have studiously persisted in keeping out of the columns of The Harvard Register.

Fifteen years ago the number of young men from New-York City (Manhattan Island alone) in attendance on Harvard University was thirteen; the number at Yale College was thirty-two; and the number at Princeton was fourteen. During the past year the corresponding numbers have been, for Harvard, forty-eight; for Yale, forty-four; and for Princeton, thirty. — *President Barnard of Columbia College.*

It is a noteworthy, and yet unaccountable fact, that the Lawrence Scientific School opens this year with double the number of students present last year; last year there being seventeen, and this year thirty-four.

THERE is a good deal of significance in the fact that eight students have voluntarily entered the "fourth-year class" at the Harvard Medical School. Not many years ago medical-school students could get their degrees after studying the smaller part of two years; now three full years are required, and a fourth-year course is advised. With the present assurance of the approval of the best students, it is probable that before many years pass by the fourth year also will be required of all students who desire to obtain the degree of M. D. at Harvard.

TEN thousand dollars has just been received by the Harvard Divinity School from the estate of Abner W. Buttrick of Lowell. The bequest was probably influenced by Mr. Buttrick's brother-in-law, the late Professor Noyes. The income is to be devoted to the education of needy students who intend to become clergymen.

THE office of "Secretary of Harvard College" has been abolished; and the work formerly done under the name of the late James W. Harris, and his successor, Amory T. Gibbs, will hereafter be done in the name of the Dean, Professor Charles F. Dunbar, or Registrar, Professor C. J. White.

NOTES.

THE Dental School has eleven new students in the first-year class.

ALBERT E. FLETCHER, at one time in the class of 1869, is a member of the banking-firm of Fletcher & Sharpe, Indianapolis, Ind. He is regarded as one of the most enterprising and generous citizens of that city.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN, & CO. have just published a new and exquisite little volume of poems, folk-songs, and sonnets, with the title "Ultima Thule," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who, although not a graduate of Harvard, was one of her professors for eighteen consecutive years.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY opens this year with two hundred and twenty pupils, a larger number than were ever before members of the school at any one time. They are distributed in classes as follows: senior, 41; middle, 71; junior, 59; preparatory, 49. This is as large a number as the Academy ought to have with its present accommodations.

GRADUATES.

ALEXANDER T. BOWSER (*t.* 1880) is in St. Louis, Mo.

FRANK L. CRAWFORD (1879) is studying in Germany.

GEORGE G. GAMMANS (1875) is practising law at Portland, Ore.

NAT M. BRIGHAM (1880) gave a concert at Hotel Wellesley, Wellesley, Sept 6.

DR. W. R. BULLARD (1857) is practising his profession at Helena, Montana.

FRANK A. BATES (1877) is with the firm of Bates & Despard, New-York City.

JOHN H. DILLINGHAM (1862) has moved from Philadelphia to West Chester, Penn.

CHARLES S. MACK (1879) is at the Columbia School of Medicine, New York.

NATHAN H. HARRIMAN (1877) is president of the Athletic Association of Brookline.

F. W. TOMKINS, jun. (1872), is the rector of St. Paul's parish, Minneapolis, Minn.

HENRY D. HOBSON (1876) is practising law at Caledonia, Traill County, Dakota Territory.

THE Berkeley School of New York, John S. White (1870) principal, opened with forty boys.

GERRIT S. SYKES (1877) has returned from Europe, and is now engaged in private tutoring at Cambridge.

WILLIAM BANCROFT HILL (1879) has entered the junior class of the Columbia Law School, New-York City.

THE class of 1873 contributes eight to the number of living ordained ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH M. CUSHING (1855) is senior member of the book and stationery firm, Cushings & Bailey, Baltimore, M

FRANCIS W. ANTHONY (1879), for the past year principal of Patten Academy, is this year principal of the High School at Weston.

FRANK W. ELWOOD (1874) is practising law at Rochester, N.Y. His office is in the Elwood Memorial Building erected by him in 1879.

EDWARD P. USHER (1873) is practising law, and has his office at No. 31 Milk Street, Boston, and his residence at No. 96 Mall Street, Lynn.

ARTHUR H. CUTLER (1870) has, at 20 West 43d Street, New-York City, a "Class for Boys," designed to prepare boys for Harvard and other colleges.

THEODORE L. SEWALL (1874) is secretary of the Indianapolis (Ind.) Literary Club. Dec. 27 he will read before the society a paper on "Thoreau."

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874) read some of his selections before the Town and Country Club at the house of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at Newport, R.I., in September.

CHARLES H. WISWELL (1877) is instructor in G. W. C. Noble's preparatory school in Boston. He has changed his residence from Somerville to Cambridge.

MURRAY R. BALLOU (1862) has been re-elected President of the Boston Stock Exchange. This is the eleventh consecutive year that he has filled the office.

HAROLD WHEELER (1877) leaves Cambridge for San Francisco, Cal., where he will study law until his admission to the bar, which will probably take place next spring.

REV. DR. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE (1859) and Wendell Phillips (1831) will lecture under the auspices of the managers of the Harvard-street lecture course this autumn.

FREDERICK A. GIBBS (1850) sends us from San Francisco, Cal., five dollars as a subscription to THE HARVARD REGISTER for two years and a half, beginning with the first number.

CHARLES B. ELDER (*t.* 1880) was ordained as minister of the Church of the Unity, Neponset, on the evening of Oct. 6. Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., preached the sermon. Rev. C. A. Staples gave the charge.

W. GIBSON FIELD (1863) of Easton, Penn., has made a political tour in Northampton County (of which Easton is the county seat), during which he delivered a number of speeches for Hancock and English.

HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER (1818), mayor of Salem, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Latin School Association to preside at its annual dinner on Nov. 20. Gen. Oliver was a pupil of the Latin School from 1811 to 1814.

J. FREDERIC DUTTON (*t.* 1880) was ordained as pastor of the Hawes-place Congregational Church, South Boston, on Sunday, Oct. 20. Rev. C. C. Everett, D.D., preached the ordination sermon. Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., gave the charge.

WILLIAM ZEBINA BENNETT (1878) has been appointed adjunct professor of chemistry in Wooster University, at Wooster, O. During the past summer he aided Charles F. Maberry in conducting the Harvard Summer School in Chemistry.

W. J. KNOWLTON (*s.* 1868) has recently added to his already noteworthy Natural History Establishment, No. 168 Tremont Street, Boston, the entire stock recently owned by the late C. G. Brewster, who was among the persons lost in the Narragansett disaster.

DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES (1854) is actively interested in the bill, to come up before the next session of Congress, in support of a proposed International Commission to agree upon standard tests for color-blindness and visual power in navies and merchant marines, and standard requirements of these faculties.

FIVE surviving members of the class of 1848 have been ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church: Asa Dalton of Portland, Me.; William B. Edson of Clifton Springs, N.Y.; Ferdinand C. Ewer, D.D., of New-York City; Eugene A. Hoffman, D.D., of New-York City; Benjamin Judkins of Windsor, Conn.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE (1866) is conducting a successful boarding-school at Media, Penn. He has at present a hundred and five students boarding in the academy, and is erecting a new building to increase the accommodations. He employs fourteen assistants, and has a fine patronage from New York, Pennsylvania, the West, and the South.

JESSE H. JONES (1856) delivered last May at Hanover Four Corners a course of eight lectures on "The Full Scope of Christianity; or, What Jesus Christ aimed to accomplish," the titles of the several lectures under this general subject being, 1. "The Kingdom of Heaven;" 2. "The same continued;" 3. "The Relation of Jesus Christ to the Mosaic Code;" 4. "The Nature of the Kingdom of Heaven;" 5. "The Eternal Life;" 6. "The Problem of the Universe;" 7. "The Song of the Angels;" 8. "The New Jerusalem."

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF (1877), assistant in botany, has for several summers past travelled with two sons of Frederick Ayer of Lowell, in the capacity of private tutor. The trio have passed vacations among the White Mountains, Rangeley Lakes, and in the Yosemite Valley. This season has been devoted to researches — largely botanical and geological — in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING (1860) has received an unusually large number of applications this season for his courses of illustrated lectures on Rome and Pompeii. His time is all filled up to the the middle of January, the courses to be given in Massachusetts, at Northampton, Springfield, Pittsfield, and North Adams; in Connecticut, at Hartford and New Haven; and, in New York, at Troy and Albany; with shorter series and single lectures in several other places.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL (1838) consented to write an introductory biographical sketch for a book entitled "True Manliness," which is made up of selections by E. E. Brown from the writings of Thomas Hughes. He then wrote for the needful facts and dates to Mr. Hughes, whose answer came in an autobiographical letter so long and so entertaining that Mr. Lowell substituted it entire, with a brief introduction for the sketch he had promised. The letter itself makes the book particularly valuable, because, as Mr. Lowell says, "the letter was not intended for publication, and had, therefore, that charm of unpremeditated confidence which is apt to be wanting in more deliberate autobiographies." The book forms one of the "Spare Minute Series," of which D. Lothrop & Co. of Boston are the publishers, and well merits a careful reading.

PROBABLY in the Faculty of no other institution except Harvard College is there so large a proportion of Harvard graduates as at the Cornell University. The Cambridge element numbers eight full professors, named below, six of whom, — Shackford, Oliver, Wilder, Flagg, Hale, and White, — are at the head of their respective departments: William D. Wilson (*t.* 1838), registrar, professor of moral and intellectual philosophy; Charles C. Shackford (1835), professor of rhetoric and general literature; Burt G. Wilder (*s.* 1862), professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy; J. E. Oliver (1849), professor of mathematics; Isaac Flagg (1864), professor of the Greek language and literature; Lucien A. Wait (1870), associate professor of mathematics; William G. Hale (1870), professor of the Latin language and literature; Horace S. White (1873), professor of German language and literature; C. H. Wing (*s.* 1870), non-resident, professor of organic chemistry.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

HENRY NORMAN (1881) of the senior class is a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School in the class of 1880.

CHARLES H. HOLMAN (1880) has an article on "Our American Students" in Andrews's *American Queen*, Oct. 2.

GODFREY M. HYAMS (1881) of the senior class assisted Charles F. Maberry in conducting the Harvard Summer School in chemistry.

GEORGE W. PERKINS (1880) has by extra study passed from the freshman to the junior class, thereby taking but three years for his college course.

CHARLES F. LUMMIS (1881) has issued a fourth edition of his unique "Birch Bark Poems." The appearance of the tiny volume is greatly improved by a handsome and appropriately illustrated cover.

PRESIDENTS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

IN the August HARVARD REGISTER was a list of the presidents, their ages, etc., in which President Quincy's age at death was given at eighty-four years, which is shown to be an error by the following interesting note from Miss E. S. Quincy's edition of her father's life of his father, Josiah Quincy, jun.: "Two thousand pounds sterling were bequeathed by the will of Mr. Quincy to Harvard College in case his son should die a minor. His son lived, and became president of the University in 1829, held the office sixteen years, and survived to the age of *ninety-two years*. Unwilling that the College should lose the bequest of his father, he gave, in 1848, ten thousand dollars as an equivalent for the loss the institution had sustained by the continuance of his own life. As the departments of the University specified in the will were already endowed with munificence, he gave his donation to the publishing fund of the Observatory founded by his exertions during his presidency, and directed that the following sentence should be inscribed on the title-page of every volume, the expense of which was defrayed from this source: "Printed from funds resulting from the will of Josiah Quincy, who died April 26, 1775, leaving a name inseparably connected with the History of the American Revolution."

THE CLASS OF 1880.

The following memoranda show the whereabouts of the class that graduated last June. Any errors, changes, or omissions will be noticed in the next issue, if our attention is called to them: —

Harvard Law School.

Frederick H. Allen.
Gerard Bement.
Russell Bradford.
Clifford Brigham.
Louis M. Brown.
William A. Gaston.
Samuel C. Gilbert.
William W. Gooch.
Henry E. Guild.
Laurence H. H. Johnson.
George R. Kelley.
Thaddeus D. Kenneson.
William F. O'Callaghan.
Leonard E. Opdycke.
William G. Pellew.
Richard M. Saltonstall.
Arthur Taylor.
John L. Wakefield.
Richard W. G. Welling.
John Woodbury.

Harvard Medical School.

Henry T. Barstow.
George T. Chase.
Charles C. Foster.
William D. Hall.
Henry Jackson.
Henry W. Kilburn.
William S. Stevens.

Harvard Graduate Department.

The following are in Cambridge, studying for the degrees indicated: —

Charles H. Chapman, A. M.
Albert B. Hart, Ph. D.
Harold G. Henderson, A. M.
Charles D. March, A. M.
Harry S. Rand.

Boston University Law School.

Frederic D. Jordan.
James T. Howe.

Columbia Law School.

Russell Carpenter Allen.
William Shankland Andrews.
Arthur Lee Hanscom.
George Abiah Hibbard.
Theodore Roosevelt.
William George Taylor.

Reading Law in Private Offices.

Nathaniel C. Bartlett, Derry, N.H.
Charles F. T. Beale, with his father, Kinderhook, N.Y.
Charles H. Benton, with Willey, Sherman, & Hoyt, Cleveland, O.
Charles B. Blair, with Lawrence (1871), Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore, Md.
Charles S. Davis, Worcester.
James D. Fessenden, with his father, Portland, Me.
Eugene Fuller, Boston.
John B. Gilman, Paris, France.
Fletcher S. Hines, Indianapolis, Ind.
John W. Houston, Lincoln, Del.
Arthur Hurst, with his father, Brooklyn, N.Y.
George P. Messervey, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles P. Norton, with Bowen, Rogers, & Locke, Buffalo, N.Y.
Ernest H. Pilsbury, New York, N.Y.
Frank O. Suire, with Wulsin & Worthington, Cincinnati, O.
Fairfax H. Wheelan, San Francisco, Cal.
Albert B. Weimer, Philadelphia, Penn.
William H. Cook, San Francisco, Cal.

Travelling in Europe.

William H. Alley (and wife).
Robert Bacon.
Henry B. Chapin.
George Griswold.
Frank C. Huidekoper.
Francis B. Keene.
Percy Kent.
Arthur W. Moors.
David Mould (studying).
William A. Pew (studying).
William B. Sharp.
Henry R. Shaw.
William H. Talbot.
Howard Townsend.
Richard Trimble.
William H. White.

Teaching.

Frederic Almy, private tutor, Lowell.
Morton Barrows, Reading.
Sherard Billings, Quincy.
Charles S. Bradley, private tutor, Cambridge.
Harold N. Fowler, instructor in private school of William S. Marston (1874), Baltimore, O.
Frederic B. Hall, Charlestown.
George B. Hatch, academy, Kingston, N.H.
Edward S. Hawes, tutor, Philadelphia, Penn.
Charles A. Hobbs, tutor in St. Mark's School, Southborough.
Henry C. Jones, Boston.
George W. Merrill, private tutor, 404 Columbus Ave., Boston.
Charles H. Morss, Assistant in Biology, Harvard University, Cambridge.
Josiah Quincy, jun., Adams Academy, Quincy.
Frederic J. Ranlett, Peekskill, N.Y.

Miscellaneous.

Robert R. Bishop is in the office of the Boston Fire-Brick & Clay Retort Company, Boston.
Amos F. Breed, jun., enters the shoe business in Lynn this autumn.
Nat M. Brigham is studying music in Cambridge.
John A. Brown is studying at Exeter, N.H.
Francis E. Cabot is with the Telephone Despatch Company, Boston.
John Doane is an assistant in the survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad.
Edwin M. Dodd is in the wool business in Boston.
Herbert H. Eustis is with the Telephone Despatch Company, Boston.
James Geddes is secretary of the American consul in Africa.
William Hooper is in a cotton-mill at Manchester, N.H.
Herbert M. Perry is in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
William K. Richardson is in Oxford, Eng.
Frederick M. Smith is in business with his father in Boston.
Van Der Lynn Stow is in the Pacific Business College, San Francisco, Cal.
Bradford S. Turpin will spend most of this winter in Texas.
Charles Ware has entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York City.
Charles G. Washburn is in the wire business, Boston.
Silas M. Whitcomb is engaged in agriculture in Kansas.
Franklin D. White is in a paper-mill, Milton.
William H. White is in business in Boston.
Alfred Wilkinson is in his father's banking-house, Syracuse, N.Y.
Robert Winsor is in the banking-house of Kidder, Peabody, & Co., Boston.
T. S. Carruth will spend the winter in the south.
Andrew Miller is on the staff of the New York *Graphic*.

HARVARD MEN AS OFFICERS OF OTHER COLLEGES.

The following graduates of Harvard College have been or are now officers of the various colleges mentioned below: —

Yale.

Rev. Abraham Pierson (1668), president, 1701–07.
Daniel Hooker (1700), tutor, 1702–03.
Rev. Timothy Cutler, S.T.D. (1701), president, 1719–22.
Rev. James Hale (1703), tutor, 1707–09.
Elisha Williams (1711), president, 1725–39.
Thomas Clap (1722), president, 1739–66.

Amherst.

Rev. Samuel Melancthon Worcester (1822), professor of rhetoric and oratory and professor of English literature, 1825–34.
Rev. William A. Stearns, S.T.D. (1827), president, 1854–76.
Edward Tuckerman, LL.D. (1847), professor of botany, 1855–80.

Colby.

Timothy Boutelle, LL.D. (1800), member of the corporation, 1821–55.
Stephen Chapin, S.T.D. (1804), professor of sacred theology, 1822–28.
Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, S.T.D. (1829), professor of modern European languages, 1835–41.

Bowdoin.

John Abbot (1784), professor of Greek and Latin languages, 1802–16.
Rev. Hezekiah Packard, S.T.D. (1787), chairman of board of corporation, 1813–30.
Rev. William Jenks, S.T.D. (1797), professor of Oriental and English literature, 1812–16.
Parker Cleaveland, LL.D. (1799), professor of mathematics and chemistry, 1805–28.
Rev. William Allen, S.T.D. (1802), president of the College, 1820–39.
Rev. Ichabod Nichols, S.T.D. (1801), chairman of board of corporation, 1817–59.
Dr. Daniel Oliver, LL.D. (1806), lecturer upon theory and practice of medicine, 1827–28.
Dr. William Perry (1811), lecturer upon the theory and practice of medicine, 1836–37.
Amos Nourse (1812), professor of obstetrics, 1846–66.
William Sweetser (1815), professor of theory and practice of medicine, 1845–61.
Samuel Phillips Newman (1816), professor of ancient languages and rhetoric, 1820–39.
John Doane Wells (1817), professor of anatomy and surgery, 1820–30.
Robert Amory (1863), professor of physiology since 1872.
Thomas Dwight (1866), professor of anatomy since 1872.

Also the following tutors; —

Samuel Willard (1803), 1804–5.
Nathan Parker (1803), 1805–07.
Andrew Norton (1804), 1809–10.
Benjamin Tappan (1805), 1809–11.
Benjamin Burge (1805), 1807–08.
John White (1805), 1808–09.
Jonathan Cogswell (1806), 1807–09.
Winthrop Bailey (1807), 1810–11.
Nathaniel Whitman (1809), 1811–12.
Stephen Fales (1810), 1811–12.
David Brigham (1810), 1812–14.
Alvan Lamson (1814), 1814–16.
Charles Briggs (1815), 1816–17.
Joseph Huntington Jones (1817), 1817–18.
Samuel Green (1816), 1817–19.
Asa Cummings (1817), 1819–20.

Trinity.

George C. Shattuck (1831), professor of physiology and medicine.
Edward A. Washburn (1838), lecturer on English literature.
Samuel Eliot (1839), president, and professor of history.
Austin Stickney (1852), professor of Latin.
Edward G. Daves (1854), professor of Greek.

Haverford.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839), professor of philosophy and logic.
Thomas Chase (1848), president, and professor of Latin, Greek, and philology.
John H. Dillingham (1862), professor and librarian.
Albert R. Leeds (1865), professor of chemistry.

Tufts.

Alpheus A. Keen (1849), professor of Latin and librarian.
Benjamin G. Brown (1858), professor of mathematics.

Williams.

Richard W. Swan (1842), tutor in French and German.
Truman H. Safford (1854), professor of physics and astronomy.
Roland M. Fernald (1864), professor of Greek.

Washington.

Sylvester Waterhouse (1853), professor of Greek.
James K. Hosmer (1855), professor of German and English.
George W. C. Noble (1858), professor of Latin.
Calvin M. Woodward (1860), professor of mathematics and engineering.
Marshall S. Snow (1865), professor of history.

Hobart.

Rolla O. Page (1845), professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.
William S. Perry, D.D. (1854), president, and professor of history.
Frank P. Nash (1856), professor of Latin.
Joseph H. McDaniels (1861), professor of Greek.
James K. Stone (1861), president.

Antioch.

George W. Hosmer (1826), president, and professor of history and ethics.
Thomas Hill (1843), president, and professor of metaphysics.
William F. Bridge (1846), professor of moral philosophy.
Francis Tiffany (1847), professor of English and rhetoric.
William F. Allen (1851), professor of Latin and Greek.
George L. Cary (1852), professor of Latin and Greek.
Sylvester Waterhouse (1853), professor of Latin.
James K. Hosmer (1855), professor of English and rhetoric.
Samuel C. Derby (1866), president, and professor of Latin.

Columbia.

Daniel Treadwell (1754), professor of mathematics and natural philosophy.
William Harris (1786), president.
John C. Dalton (1844) professor of physiology and anatomy.
Charles Short (1846), professor of Latin.

Cornell.

Charles C. Shackford (1835), professor of rhetoric and general literature.
James E. Oliver (1849), professor of mathematics.
Isaac Flagg (1864), professor of the Greek language and literature.
Lucien A. Wait (1870), professor of mathematics.
William G. Hale (1870), professor of the Latin language and literature.
William E. Byerly (1871), assistant professor of mathematics.
Horatio S. White (1873), professor of the German language and literature.

THE HARVARD "ANNEX."

The marks received by the candidates for the admission to the four-years' course showed a remarkably careful preparation.

The numbers in attendance upon the classes of the "Annex" can only be approximately stated at present. The total number is, however, more than 40. Of these, 18 take courses in Greek, 19 in Latin, 11 in English, 12 in German, 3 in French, 5 in philosophy, 1 in political economy, 10 in history, 1 in music, 13 in mathematics, 7 in physics, and 1 in astronomy.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Students of the Divinity School supplied pulpits during the summer months as follows: C. J. Stables (1881) at Mendon, Mass., and Tiverton, R.I.; A. M. Judy (1881) at East Marshfield, Mass.; Christopher R. Eliot (1881) at Portland, Ore.

An article entitled "Studies in the Picturesque," by W. S. Kennedy, formerly of the class of 1880, recently appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Divinity School opens with twenty-three students, of whom fourteen are new men. Of these last, six enter the junior class, one the middle, one the senior, two are special students, and two are still unclassified, while one ranks as "resident graduate."

Of the whole number of students in the School, fourteen are graduates of colleges, and have received the degree of A.B. Of these, four are graduates of Harvard College.

The Divinity School Debating Society will meet during the year on alternate Monday evenings at half-past seven o'clock, the first meeting taking place Oct. 4.

CAMBRIDGE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

To correct a prevalent impression, it may be said that rooms cannot now be rented to persons not members of the school.

The chapel, St. John's Memorial, is, as usual, freely open to Harvard men, for whom it was primarily built. Services are held on Sunday at 10.30 A.M. and 4 P.M., and daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. The whole chapel is open to students, but they will find the transepts reserved for them.

Last year's graduates who were ordained in June ar eat work as follows: Rev. Augustine Amory in Lawrence; Rev. D. J. Ayers in Longwood; Rev. F. H. Bigelow in Natick; Rev. W. H. Burbank in Woodsville, N.H.; Rev. E. S. Cross in Colorado; Rev. G. A. Holbrook in Erie, Penn.; Rev. E. R. Woodman in Japan.

The Episcopal Theological School opened on Sept. 22. The exact number of new students is not yet known, as several cases are pending; but there will be seven or eight, making twenty in all, as many as can be well accommodated in Lawrence Hall, the dormitory. The enlargement of this hall is in progress, but will not be finished until spring. There will then be rooms for thirty-eight men.

In the few cases where Harvard men have been admitted, there has been some especial reason, such as intention to study in the school after completion of the college course, or the fact that the father of the student in question was an Episcopal clergyman who secured the favor for his son. The Dining-Hall, however, is open to Harvard men, and may be convenient to those living in the vicinity. The terms are $4.25 per week, and the room and fare are attractive. The limit of boarders, altogether, is at present thirty.

PEABODY MUSEUM.

The library is now being arranged and catalogued, the plan being to have only works relating to anthropological subjects in the permanent arrangement and catalogue.

William McAdams of Otterville, Ill., has presented to the Museum several crania which he obtained from mounds in Illinois. They were described in his paper before the recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Museum has received from the Société Archéologique de la Province de Constantine a copy of the "Plans and Mosaïques des Bains de Pompeianus près de L'Oued-Athmenia (Route de Sétif)." They comprise one plain lithograph, and four exquisite chromo-lithographs, on bristol board 24 by 36 inches.

It might be well to state that the antiquities from South America have been so arranged as to give the visitor an ethnographical map, as it were, of the old nations of Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. This is the only attempt made in this country to show the differences and resemblances between the old nations in such a way as to enable the student to read, in a connected manner, from the remains of the arts and industries, the past history of the peoples to whom the collections relate.

The valuable collection of Peruvian antiquities from Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow of Boston has recently been arranged in the South-American room, on the second story. It comprises a mummy, thirty heads and crania, and an interesting collection of cloths, and numerous wood and stone implements, work baskets, etc. Could the Bucklin collection, now in the Museum subject to purchase, be added to the collections from Dr. Bigelow, the two Agassiz, and J. H. Blake, and lots gathered from various other sources, there would then be in the Peabody Museum the largest, most interesting, and most valuable collection of Peruvian antiquities to be found anywhere in the world, outside perhaps of Peru itself. It is therefore to be hoped that friends of the University and the Museum, and persons interested in archæological research, will provide the two thousand dollars absolutely needed to purchase the Bucklin collection.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[*To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also* "NEW BOOKS," *etc.*]

George E. Ellis (1833). — "John Cotton in Church and State." *International Review*, October.

Edward Everett Hale (1839). — "Insincerity in the Pulpit." — *North American Review*, September.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839). — "Doctrine Teaching in Friends' Schools." *The Student*, October, 1880.

"Ends of College Education," read before the Haverford Educational Conference. *Proceedings of the Conference.*

"Cosmical Determination of Jonte's Equivalent." London, Edinburgh, and Dublin *Philosophical Magazine*, July.

J. H. Allen (1840). — "The Revolution in English Politics." — *Christian Register*, Sept. 18.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841). — In the *Woman's Journal* the following, — "Summer Boarders," Sept. 4; "School Suffrage in New Hampshire," Sept. 11; "Legislation, Past and Future," Sept. 18; "A Suburban Household," Sept. 25.

Octavius B. Frothingham (1843). — A letter from St. Moritz, Engadine, Switzerland. *Free Religious Index*, Sept. 9.

Howland Holmes (1843). — "Congenital Malformation; Complete Absence of Anus." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 16.

Fitzedward Hall (1846). — "On the Intransitive Verb *Claim*." *Nation*, June 10.

"English Rational and Irrational." *Nineteenth Century*, September.

Thomas Chase (1848). — A review of the first number of "Education: an International Magazine," in *The Student*, November, 1880.

"An Address of Welcome to a Conference on Education at Haverford College, July 6, 1880, and Remarks on our Chief Needs in the Family, the School, and the College." *Proceedings of the Conference*, Philadelphia, 1880, pp. 6–14.

Gamaliel Bradford (1849). — "A Bird's-Eye View of our Railroad System." *International Review*, October.

William J. Potter (1854). — "Generation and Degeneration in Religion." *Free Religious Index*, Sept. 16.

Alexander Agassiz (1855). — Obituary Notice of Louis François de Pourtalès. *American Journal of Science*, September, pp. 253–255.

"Paleontological and Embryological Development." (Address at the Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.) *American Journal of Science*, October, pp. 294–302.

George L. Chaney (1859). — "Conduct: the Aim of the Bible, and the Business of the Church." *Unitarian Review*, October.

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Thomas Dwight (1866). — "Recent Progress in Anatomy." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 30.

James B. Ayer (1869). — "A Case of Intermittent Fever originating in Western Massachusetts." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 9.

William James (*m.* 1869). — "Great Men, Great Thoughts, and the Environment." *Atlantic Monthly*, October.

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Edward O. Otis (1871). — "The Whale Tendon Ligature as a Substitute for Lister's Catgut Ligature." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 30.

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George Krans Sabine (*m.* 1873). — "The Medico-Legal Relations of Alcoholism: Its Pathological Aspects." Read at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, June 8, 1880. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept. 2.

R. B. Warder (*s.* 1874) **and W. P. Shipley.** — "Floating Magnets." *American Journal of Science*, October, pp. 285–288.

W. K. Brooks (Ph.D. 1875). — "Notes from the Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University." No. I. — "The Homology of the Aphalopod Siphon and Arms." No. III. — "The Rhythmical Character of the Process of Segmentation." *American Journal of Science*, October, pp. 288–291, 293.

William M. Slater (*t.* 1876). — "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion." *Unitarian Review*, October.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S.D. 1878). — "On the Conditions to be filled by a Theory of Life." *Proceedings American Association for the Advancement of Science*, vol. xxviii., Saratoga Meeting, August, 1879. Printed August, 1880. This paper has been reviewed at length by Professor James D. Dana, in the October number of the *American Journal of Science*.

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MARRIAGES.

[*Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.*]

1851. Christopher C. Langdell, LL.D., Dane Professor of Law and Dean of the Law Faculty, to Margaret E. Huson, of Coldwater, at Coldwater, Mich., by Rev. Herbert J. Cooke, Sept. 22.

1869. William Davis Mackintosh of Amesbury, to Annie L. Jones, daughter of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Ahira Jones of Jericho, Vt., Sept. 24.

1876. John Charles Holman to Ada P. Stetson, at the house of the bride's father in Bangor, Me., Sept. 7.

BIRTHS.

[*It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.*]

1859. Eliab W. Metcalf, a son, Carleton Ray, born at Medford, Sept. 5.

1873. Rev. Louis S. Osborne, a daughter, Elizabeth Calef, born in Philadelphia, Penn., May 4.

1873. Edward P. Usher, a son, Roland Greene, born at Lynn, May 3.

1879. Francis Wayland Anthony, a son, Charles P., born in Cambridge, Aug. 31.

This is the "Class-baby of 1879," and he is already receiving many messages from his father's class-friends.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.]

1806. GEORGE WILLIAMS LYMAN, at Waltham.

The second oldest living graduate of the College and the last survivor of his class, George W. Lyman, died Sept. 24 at his residence on Lyman Street, Waltham, where he was the second oldest and one of the most respected citizens. Previous to last March his health has been good, but since then he has been gradually failing. At the time of his death he had reached the advanced age of 93 years 9 months and 26 days, having been born in Kennebunk, Me., Dec. 4, 1786. When he was two years old his family moved to Boston, where he received his early education, and later acquired his fortune. At the Boston Latin School he fitted for college, and was one of the Franklin-medal scholars. After graduation he was for several years associated with his father, Theodore Lyman, in the fur-trade on the north-west coast of America and in the West-India and European trade, and subsequently carried on an extensive trade with China. Later in life he was largely engaged with the Appletons and Lowells in the cotton manufactories of Waltham, Lowell, Lawrence, and Holyoke. Upwards of twenty years ago he withdrew from active business. In 1857 he temporarily acted as treasurer of the Lyman Mills at Holyoke. Since 1839 he has been chiefly engaged in agriculture. At that time he inherited a large estate in Waltham. It comprised four hundred acres, which he has so greatly improved that it is now known as one of the finest villas in the vicinity of Boston. The place has been in the Lyman family ever since 1793. Mr. Lyman held many important business positions, having been a director in a large number of the cotton manufacturing companies of the places above named, a director of the Columbian bank, a trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, a director of the Lowell Railroad Company, a trustee and president of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, besides holding other positions and being identified with some for many years. He was in his younger days captain of the New-England Guards, and also adjutant in the battalion of cavalry of which the Boston Hussars formed a part. When Erastus B. Bigelow was at work perfecting his power-loom, Mr. Lyman rendered him substantial aid.

Mr. Lyman's first wife was a daughter of Harrison Gray Otis, and his second wife the daughter of William Pratt of Boston. He survived his last wife by about five years. He leaves two sons and two daughters. He also had one son and two daughters who died before him, each of whom left a descendant. In winter he lived at Boston, and in summer at Waltham.

His funeral took place Sept. 27, at his late residence in Waltham; the services being conducted by the Rev. Henry W. Foote of King's Chapel, Boston, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill of Portland, Me.

1815. WILLIAM DWIGHT, at Brookline, Sept. 20.

In the death of Mr. Dwight the University loses a representative of a Harvard family. His father was Jonathan Dwight (of the class of 1793), a lawyer by profession; his wife was the daughter of Daniel Appleton White (of the class of 1797); and three of his sons were graduates,—Major Wilder Dwight (1853), Capt. Howard Dwight (1857), both of whom gained distinction as patriots before they lost their lives in the late war, and Capt. Charles Dwight (1862), who saw hard service in the war, but is still living. One of his sisters was the wife of George Bancroft (1817), the historian; and another was the wife of his classmate, Jonathan Chapman (1825), at one time mayor of Boston.

Mr. Dwight was born in Springfield, where he lived until about thirty years ago. He was fitted for college at the Phillips Exeter Academy; and at college held a high rank. For many years he was extensively interested in various manufacturing industries in Boston, and acted as treasurer of some of the principal cotton manufacturing companies. Later he was connected with several railroad enterprises; and for a time he was a prominent member of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Lafayette Railroad Company. In the western part of Massachusetts he was well known, having been actively engaged in business in Springfield for many years. Several years ago he retired from active life.

On leaving college, he studied law at the Law School in Northampton, under Judge Howe. That was the profession of his choice, for which he was eminently fitted. After practising law for some years, and giving promise of holding high rank in the profession, he left it on account of his father's failing health, to take care of his father's property.

He died Sept. 20, aged 73 years 3 months and 15 days, at his residence on Cottage Street, Brookline. The funeral services took place on the family lot at Forest-Hills Cemetery, Sept. 23. His wife and four sons survive him.

1825. SAMUEL BRADFORD FALES, at his residence on Vine, near Franklin Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 23.

Mr. Fales had been for many years identified with most of the commercial and charitable institutions of Philadelphia, Penn., and was a patron of the arts, his collections of bric-a-brac, articles of vertu, and art curiosities being probably unsurpassed by that of any other in that locality. The last years of his life have been passed in retirement, but his influence was felt in a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. He was born in Boston, June 20, 1804, and on his father's side was the seventh in descent from William Bradford, the first governor of Massachusetts; and he was also descended from the Fales family, who arrived in Boston about 1636. His father, Samuel Fales, a successful and respected citizen of Boston, died in 1848. On his mother's side he traced his descent from Dr. Otis of Scituate, cousin of James Otis of Revolutionary fame, and also from the Haliburtons of Nova Scotia, Thomas Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick," being his first cousin. He was fitted for college at the Boston Public Latin School, and subsequently entered Harvard University. He afterward studied medicine for two years with Dr. John Gorham of Boston, but, having no taste for the profession, discontinued his readings, and in 1832 went to Philadelphia, and entered the importing and commission business at No. 108 Chestnut Street, being associated with Eliphalet Williams, under the firm title of Fales & Williams. The partnership expired by limitation in 1834, and was not renewed; indeed, the senior partner at this time retired altogether from mercantile pursuits. Mr. Fales then turned his attention to the fine arts, and studied them for a number of years, desisting only when compelled by the impairment of his health. Nevertheless, desiring to occupy his mind with some favorite pursuit, he commenced making a collection of choice engravings, paintings in oil and water colors, bronzes, medals, antiques, and articles of vertu, a large fortune and a well-cultivated taste enabling him to do this easily. This collection has, for many years, been a source of pleasure and gratification, not only to its possessor, but also to his friends and those of the public who have visited it. He was, up to 1860, a director of the Academy of Fine Arts, when he resigned his position. During the war his entire time, day and night, was devoted to the success of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and its adjunct. The work done by that organization, of which he was the treasurer and a most prominent member, will never be forgotten, as its doors were open to all soldiers, whether white or black; and as many as seven thousand have been fed in twenty-four hours. He was especially prominent in the hospital work of the saloon, and all who died in it were buried in a place of sepulture which had been provided mainly through the exertions of Mr. Fales. From his connection with the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon he became a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and for several years was one of its councillors.

His remains were brought to Cambridge, and interred in the family vault at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

1828 *t.* MOSES GEORGE THOMAS, at Concord, N.H., Sept. 18.

He was a son of the late Moses Thomas, a prominent and substantial citizen of Sterling, Mass., and was born in that town Jan. 19, 1805. His father gave him excellent opportunities for an education; and, after having been thoroughly fitted for college, he entered Brown University at Providence, from which institution he graduated in 1825. Subsequently he went to the Cambridge Theological School, whose honors he received in 1828. Among his classmates at Harvard were Frederic H. Hedge, Samuel K. Lothrop, Artemas B. Muzzey, and John L. Sibley. Feb. 25, 1829, he was ordained to the Unitarian ministry at Concord, N.H., and made the pastor of the first church of that denomination there. Among those who took part in the services were Rev. Mr. Gannett and Rev. Mr. Barrett of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Capen of South Boston. The corner-stone of the Unitarian Church at Concord was laid by Rev. Mr. Thomas, May 2, 1829, and the dedication of the building took place on the eleventh day of the following November. Rev. Mr. Thomas gave the sermon; and Rev. Ralph Waldo Emerson and Rev. Mr. Parkman, of Boston, assisted in the proceedings. On July 12, 1830, Rev. Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Mary Jane Kent, daughter of Hon. William A. Kent of Concord. Ralph Waldo Emerson, who for some months before was the supply pastor of the Unitarian Church there, married Miss Ellen L. Tucker, a step-daughter of the Hon. Mr. Kent; and between these two young clergymen a strong friendship sprang up.

The pastorate of the subject of this sketch at Concord continued fifteen years, and was one of the happiest periods of his life. To a thorough and liberal education he united a fine presence, a tender heart, and genial and loving ways. Greatly esteemed as a pastor, he was also universally respected as a citizen throughout the community. Outside of the pulpit he was especially active in all moral and educational enterprises. As early as 1831 he took a prominent part in sustaining the old Concord Temperance Society. In 1833, when President Jackson made his visit to Concord, he attended an afternoon service at Rev. Mr. Thomas's church, being accompanied by Vice-President Van Buren; Gov. Cass, secretary of war; and Judge Woodbury, secretary of the navy. In September, 1834, when the Whigs of New Hampshire gave their celebrated banquet to Hon. Samuel Bell of Chester, a United-States senator, Rev. Mr. Thomas officiated as chaplain of the day. At the dinner six hundred persons sat down, including many distinguished men; and afterward speeches were made by Daniel Webster, John Holmes of Maine, Ichabod Bartlett, and Senator Bell. He resigned his pastorate April 1, 1844, and was succeeded by Rev. William P. Tilden, now of Boston.

From New Hampshire Rev. Mr. Thomas went to South Boston, where he was settled as a minister for several years, and then removed to New Bedford, where, after filling a successful pastorate, he was for a considerable time a clergyman at large, or city missionary. Having become worn in health, he went from New Bedford to Atlanta, Mo., where for some years he lived upon a farm in company with his son. He returned from the West to make a visit to Massachusetts, but his health had then become so impaired that he never again left New England. The last years of his life, until he removed to Concord a few months ago, were passed in Boston, where he received a fatal shock of paralysis.

Many years ago Rev. Mr. Thomas became a Freemason in Blazing Star Lodge at Concord, and afterward took the chapter and commandery degrees and the thirty-third in the Sovereign Consistory of Boston. At the time of his death he was a member of the Eureka Lodge of New Bedford, and of other masonic organizations. He was also an Odd Fellow.

In July last Rev. Mr. Thomas and wife celebrated their golden wedding at Concord; the widow surviving, also two children, the wife of Judge Pitman of Massachusetts, and Wm. Channing Thomas of Boston.

At the recent dedication of the Unitarian Chapel of Concord, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Rev. Mr. Tilden were present. In the beautiful address made by the latter, he said, "I have just had a very pleasant call upon my dear brother Thomas. He was so glad to see me, that it was well worth a journey here to meet him. As I rose to leave him he remarked with tearful eyes, 'I want to go home.'" His wish has at last been granted, and he has gone to his home above.

The funeral occurred at the Unitarian Church at Concord, Sept. 21, Rev. Mr. Tilden and other clergymen taking part. Afterward the remains were escorted to the grave, where the masonic burial service was performed.

1832. JOHN ELLIS BLAKE, at his residence No. 26 West 19th Street, in New-York City, Sept. 27.

Dr. Blake was born in Brattleborough Vt., in 1832, and was in his forty-ninth year at the time of his death. He was the son of John Rice Blake, the founder of the banking-house of Blake Brothers & Co. of New York. After graduation at college, he took the degree of A.M., and entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of M.D. in 1855. While there he was a favorite pupil of Dr. J. Mason Warren. He was at one time attached to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and also to Cholera Hospital in Boston when the scourge raged there. In 1859 he moved to Middletown, Conn., where he lived seven years, and acquired a larger consulting and surgical practice than had any physician in Middlesex County. His health, however, failed him, and he went abroad for rest. After his return he settled in New-York City, where he enjoyed a good practice. Among practitioners he was highly respected; he was a member of the Academy of Medicine, the Obstetrical Society, the Pathological Society, and the County Medical Society, all of New York; the Middlesex County Medical Association and the Connecticut Medical Association of Connecticut; and the Massachusetts Medical Society. He leaves a widow and three children.

1834. CHARLES DEXTER GAMBRILL, in New-York City, Sept. 13, in the forty-seventh year of his age.

He was born in Massachusetts; and his early life was spent in Boston, where, after graduation, he began the study of architecture. He later moved to Madison, Wis., but soon afterwards moved to New-York City, where he has since been engaged in his profession, in which he has attained distinction. He has been the architect or associate-architect of many prominent buildings, such as the Manhattan-beach Hotel, the Cumberland Hotel, the Hoboken ferry-houses, the Coney-island pier, all in New York, and the Trinity Church in Boston. He has had as partners at different times George Post, Henry H. Richardson (1859), and H. Edwards Ficken. It was in a fit of temporary insanity, brought on by overwork and the sufferings incidental to dyspepsia, that he committed suicide at his office on the fourth floor of No. 57 Broadway.

Socially he held a prominent position, and was a member of the Union League and Century Club, in the latter being chairman of the Committee on Admission. His wife survives him.

MEMORIAL HISTORY OF BOSTON.

It has been said, with epigrammatic fire, that the Boston of to-day — not the aggregation of people, the factories, wharves, and shops, but the city of ideas, of culture, of mental and moral power — is the product of the studies of Harvard University, the outgrowth of the scholastic life brought in contact with the intense secular activities of the day. If the men of Harvard have thus impressed a distinctive character upon Boston, by which she gains a nobler name than that of a human hive, like Birmingham and Glasgow and the Chinese capitals, it is manifestly their privilege to record the details of the achievement; and this, also, they have done. The "Memorial History of Boston," a work of great magnitude and fascinating variety and beauty, has called upon nearly forty Harvard men for contributions; and their admirable and clear-cut monographs, with those of some thirty other distinguished writers, are skilfully bound together and made homogeneous by the editorial skill of Mr. Justin Winsor, the Librarian of Harvard. Among the gentlemen who have prepared sections of this great work are the Hon. Charles Francis Adams; Mr. C. F. Adams, jun.; Mr. Joel A. Allen; Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks; Hon. Mellen Chamberlain; C. K. Dillaway, LL.D.; Mr. John S. Dwight; Rev. Dr. George E. Ellis; Rev. H. W. Foote; Professor Asa Gray; Dr. S. A. Green; James Freeman Clarke; Edward Everett Hale; Oliver Wendell Holmes; Thomas W. Higginson; John D. Long; George S. Hale; George Dexter; Henry Cabot Lodge; Professor Joseph Lovering; and the honored names of Morse, Shaler, Winthrop, McKenzie, Towle, Putnam, Palfrey, Peabody, and others. Among the non-Harvard writers are Whittier, Drake, Wilder, Scudder, Trumbull, Preble, and other famous authors.

Amid such a variety of gifts, a wonderful unity of purpose and treatment has been secured by Mr. Winsor's skilful editorial work, and the details of the most interesting local history in America are assimilated into a symmetrical and masterly union. These twenty-five hundred pages of Harvardesque literature are embellished with five hundred illustrations, heliotypes, and maps, reproductions of quaint old pictures, artistic drawings of modern subjects, and original designs by eminent American artists. The entire work is to be firmly and richly bound in four quarto volumes. It may safely be said that no other city of the New World has ever received such a tribute of intelligent and appreciative love as Boston has from the hands of her children, in this monumental work.

The first volume is now ready for delivery, and the second will follow closely. They are sold by subscription only. The publishers, Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. (of Boston), will take pleasure in sending prospectuses and circulars to applicants.

THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL.

BY CHARLES B. NORTON.

To those readers of The Harvard Register who have visited Europe, the original designs for the tapestries representing the cartoons of Raphael (now deposited in the South Kensington Museum) must be quite familiar. There were originally ten tapestries woven and worked under the superintendence of Bernard von Orley at Arras, and which arrived in Rome 1518. They were exhibited in the Sistine chapel in the following year; but they have since undergone many vicissitudes, and have "endured terrible things" at the hands of persons ignorant of their priceless value. The cartoons themselves remained neglected and forgotten at the Arras manufactory until 1630, when seven of them, the other three having mysteriously disappeared, were seen by Rubens, who gave such a glowing description of them to Charles I. that that monarch was induced to buy them for his Whitehall palace. They were bought for the nation by Cromwell after the death of Charles for the sum of three hundred pounds, and some years later were about to be sold to Louis XIV. by Charles II., when Lord Danby interfered to retain them in England. In the time of William III. they were placed in a room in Hampton Court Palace, specially built for their reception by Sir Christopher Wren, and remained there until a few years ago, when Queen Victoria loaned them to the South Kensington Museum. They represent the following subjects: —

I. St. Paul Preaching at Athens, chiefly from Raphael's own hand. "The varied groups, the fine thinking heads among the auditors, the expression of curiosity, reflection, doubt, conviction, faith, as revealed in the different countenances and attitudes, are all as fine as possible. In this one great effort of art is combined all that is great in drawing, in expression, and in composition."

II. The Charge to Peter ("Feed my sheep"). The figure of Christ, by Raphael himself, is wonderfully noble in conception and treatment; the heads of the apostles are finely diversified; there is great unity of effect in the design, great harmony and tenderness in the color.

III. The Death of Ananias, most of the heads being the work of Raphael. "The grandeur of the design, heightened on the one hand by the astonishment and terror, and on the other softened by the pity and commiseration, of the spectators grouped around the victim of supernatural punishment, affects the mind with an interest that belongs both to the truth of history and the force of the tragic drama."

IV. Elymas the Sorcerer struck with Blindness. "A subject so beautifully treated endears the mind to an art which renders permanent evanescent expression of countenance, and exhibits a lasting reference for the forms of dignity and the modes of passion."

V. The Miraculous Draught of Fishes. "In this picture a majestic solitude contributes, by the contrast of its tranquillity, to heighten the intensity of human feeling, and exalt the sacredness of divinity." The greater part of this design was by Raphael's own hand; a masterpiece of drawing in very good preservation.

VI. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. "Full of movement and interest; most dramatic in effect of the whole series."

VII. The Beautiful Gate of the Temple ("Healing the Lame Man"). "The moral aim of the design, next in importance to its scriptural purpose, is to inculcate the sentiment of unfailing pity for human suffering, from whatever cause it may arise, and to animate the practice of that benevolence which, apart from the direct interposition of heavenly aid, is its proper attribute."

The cartoons or models for the tapestries were paintings in distemper, filled in on chalk sketches on strong paper. They were twelve feet high by from fourteen to eighteen feet long, with figures above life-size. They are preferred by some connoisseurs to any other of Raphael's works, as showing ease, simplicity, and grandeur of thought, unhampered by the mechanism of elaborate painting. They are yearly studied and admired by many thousands of people, and have frequently been copied in engravings. These engravings, however, are now very rare and expensive, selling for from five hundred to seven hundred dollars the set, the plates having long since been destroyed. Any effort to reproduce the cartoons of Raphael at a moderate price and yet in a satisfactory manner deserves notice and commendation; for that reason we are pleased to announce the approaching publication of these engravings as represented by the albertype process, already so successful in the reproduction of modern engravings at prices within the reach of all. The Forbes Albertype Company of Boston have now in progress the preparation of plates by their process, and will publish from the very best specimens of the original engravings by Dorigny, the seven cartoons, each plate being eighteen by twenty-two in size, with large margin for framing. It is proposed to have them ready for holiday presents, and no more appropriate gift could be selected for the home, Sunday-school, or pastor. As the set of seven plates will be offered for the low price of *ten dollars*, there can be no question as to the demand which the publishers are preparing to meet by special and additional presses to their present large facilities.

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS

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THE HARVARD EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE.

GINN & HEATH, PUBLISHERS.

The "most rational and competent of our students and interpreters of Shakspeare," Henry N. Hudson, is now publishing, through Ginn & Heath, "The Complete Works of William Shakspeare, with a life of the poet, explanatory footnotes, critical notes, and a glossarial index," in twenty volumes, averaging about three hundred duodecimo pages each; two plays in each volume.

The most obvious peculiarity of this edition, called the Harvard Edition, is its two sets of notes, one devoted mainly to explaining the text, and printed at the foot of the page; the other mostly occupied with matters of textual comment and criticism, and printed after the end of each play. In his preface Mr. Hudson says that "a need is widely felt of an edition of Shakspeare with such and so much of explanatory comment as may suffice for the state of those unlearned but sane-thoughted and earnest readers who have, or wish to have, their tastes raised and set to a higher and heartier kind of mental feeding than the literary smoke and chaff of the time," and we may add that this edition fully supplies that need. The preface itself is full of valuable suggestions, which come as the result of profound study and experience in teaching Shakspeare. It is followed by a sketch of the life of the poet, large and complete enough for all classes of people, except, perhaps, a few specialists. Next is the will of Shakspeare, followed by several pages of commendatory verses. A brief introduction to each play aids the reader in understanding the text. The plays are arranged in three distinct series, — comedies, histories, and tragedies, — and as far as possible in a chronological order. On the whole, there has been no more valuable popular edition of these works ever printed. The type is new and clear, the margins of the page are wide, the press-work is admirable, and the size of the volumes is convenient. As an expounder of Shakspeare, there are but few persons of this or any generation who have been more successful and experienced than Mr. Hudson. He has written, lectured, and talked about Shakspeare for half a century. Thirty years ago he edited what has been called the "University Edition;" and since then he has written the "Life, Art, and Characters of Shakspeare" in two large volumes, and has edited the "School Shakspeare," in three volumes, "Shakspeare Plays for School and Family Use" (expurgated text), besides several works in English literature. He is professor of Shakspeare and English literature at the Boston University, and has for many years had classes in these subjects. And now the "Harvard Edition" is being put forth as the fullest result of his lifetime study and research. The publishers, Ginn & Heath, already have ten volumes in type, and are pushing the entire work as rapidly as the characteristic thoroughness of the work will permit. Besides the regular twenty-volume edition, two volumes are to be bound in one (in full morocco and half calf), and the complete works issued as a beautiful ten-volume edition.

A LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT.

[FROM PAGE II OF THE SEPTEMBER HARVARD REGISTER.]

The ladies' department of D. P. Ilsley & Co. is seldom advertised; the house relying for its trade chiefly on the reputation of its work, which is invariably done satisfactorily to gratify the taste of the most cultured women. And, although this is one of the least pushed, it is nevertheless one of the most important departments of this establishment. Among the special features of the new importations for ladies are unique patterns of flexible-brimmed stiff hats for driving, walking, or riding. Many designs in the recent importations are quite new, including the "Cleveland," the "Fortescue," and variations of the Tam O'Shanter hat, but to a great extent all are modifications of the Marie Stuart style. These hats are made chiefly of fine long-napped beaver, in various shades. In fact, the finer grades of beaver furs are being generally used, people learning readily to distinguish between the best and other qualities. D. P. Ilsley & Co. deal not only in hats for ladies, gentlemen, and children, but they also manufacture and import furs, umbrellas, canes, gloves, and kindred articles. In the line of furs they will soon open some of the loveliest goods ever offered in this market. They include dolmans for dress garments, which are made larger than heretofore, and seem to be supplanting sacks. A novelty in furs in the better class of the stock is the golden white beaver, which alone is worth a visit to Ilsley's to see. In the line of plumes, there is no better assortment to be found anywhere in Boston. English silk umbrellas, foreign walking-sticks, also form a part of the importations.

For fifteen years D. P. Ilsley & Co. have occupied the same store, No. 383 Washington Street, Boston. The store itself is not grand nor elaborately furnished, but it is a model of neatness. The stock, however, is in its line unsurpassed: it is more replete than ever before, being larger and more varied, the styles more numerous and unique, and including many shapes made expressly and solely for Ilsley & Co.

Before closing, mention must be made of "the rooster" which usually accompanies D. P. Ilsley & Co.'s advertisements. It is simply a trade-mark.

An inviolable rule of this house is to treat with extreme politeness every person who enters the store on any business whatever. A buyer of a fifty-cent hat goes away as well satisfied as the best of the patrons of the establishment.

SOMETHING NEW IN NATURAL HISTORY.

At the Natural History Store, No. 168 Tremont Street, Boston, are to be seen some new designs in mounting and framing stuffed birds. These designs are works of art, and make pictures which are artistic and attractive ornaments for any parlor, club, or sitting room. Mr. Knowlton has shown exceptional talent and taste in these bird-pictures.

THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON.

BOSTON'S GRANDEST HOTEL.

The Hotel Brunswick, situated upon Boylston Street, corner of Clarendon Street, Boston, is one of the most comfortable and handsomely furnished hotels in the world. The lessees and proprietors are Amos Barnes and John W. Dunklee, under the firm name of Barnes & Dunklee, who have furnished the hotel in lavish and magnificent style.

The site of the hotel is, perhaps, the most delightful one that could have been selected. It is within a few moments walk of the Public Garden and Common, and surrounded by the most elegant architectural structures, including the new Museum of Fine Arts, the Public Library, Institute of Technology, Boston Society of Natural History, Chauncy-Hall School, Boston and Providence Depot, and several of the new church edifices, among which are the New "Old South" and Trinity. It is as near to the depots, and as convenient to all parts of the city, as any of the old hotels. In the vicinity of the Hotel Brunswick several new prominent buildings are soon to be erected, such as the Boston Public Library and the Harvard Medical School on Boylston Street; the Boston Art Club on Art Square; and the Bachelors' Hall, and the Boston Tennis Club on Dartmouth Street. Boylston Street, on which the Brunswick fronts, is one of the broadest and finest thoroughfares in Boston. The Beacon-street cars pass the Brunswick, and several lines of cars pass close by.

The building, which was designed by Peabody & Stearns, architects, of Boston, is essentially fireproof. It covers more than half an acre of ground, is 200 by 125 feet, six stories high, with basement, and contains 350 rooms. All the chambers are supplied with every modern convenience; every apartment has hot and cold water; and every suite has a bath-room. Its celebrated Whittier passenger-elevator is quite luxurious. The structure is of brick, with heavy sandstone trimmings. The principal finish of the first two stories is of black walnut. On the right of the principal entrance are two parlors for the use of ladies, and on the left of the main entrance is the gentlemen's parlor. On the easterly side of the house is the new dining-hall, dedicated upon Whittier's seventieth birthday, when the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* gave the dinner at which so many noted American writers were present. On the right of the ladies' entrance is the large dining-hall, 80 feet long by 48 feet wide. Both dining-halls have marble-tile floors, the walls being Pompeiian red, and the ceiling frescoed to correspond. The five stories above are divided into suites and single rooms, all conveniently arranged, and provided with every modern improvement, including open fire-places, besides steam-heating apparatus. Every thing seems to have been done to make the house home-like, comfortable, and attractive, and free from the usual cheerless appearance of hotels. The building cost nearly a million dollars. It was built in 1874, and enlarged in 1876.

The house is conducted on the American plan, the terms being $4.50 per day; and, under the skilled hands of its proprietors, it has proved to be such a hotel as Boston never saw before. "I have lived," says Sothern, "in hotels nearly all over the globe, and I have never met with one so thoroughly well managed in every department." And to this Dion Boucicault adds, "My professional duties carry me every year between San Francisco and Paris, ranging through the intermediate cities; and I fail to remember any hotel within that range that can surpass the Brunswick, few that can compete with it." Not only do the leading actors and musicians make this hotel their home while in Boston, but nowadays many of the most distinguished and notable personages of this country and Europe enjoy the luxury afforded by the accommodations of the Brunswick.

President Hayes, when attending the Harvard Commencement in 1877, with his family and suite, occupied rooms at the Brunswick. The rooms were entirely refurnished, and the hotel elaborately decorated, for the occasion. Ex-Gov. Rice resides at this hotel. Many of the Harvard classes have selected the Brunswick as the place for their annual dinners.

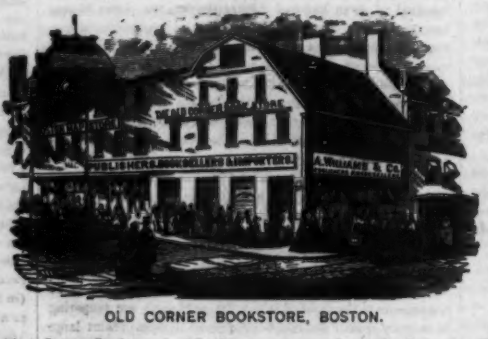
In 1880, President Grant, with his family and suite, came to Boston as the guests of the Middlesex Club. They were assigned the luxurious quarters previously occupied by President Hayes, the rooms being again elaborately refurnished, and the hotel in the interior and on the exterior being tastefully decorated.

THE OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE.

A. WILLIAMS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

At the corner of Washington and School streets stands an old and historically interesting building, built, as the sign-board tells us, in 1712, which has for half a century been the literary centre of Boston. It is believed to be the oldest brick building in the city; and its gambrel roof, its curious row of dormer windows, and its general quaint exterior, give it a marked appearance in contrast with its modern neighbors. The father of James Freeman Clarke occupied it as an apothecary shop in 1817; but passing over its historical interest prior to its occupancy as a bookstore in 1828, it is sufficiently noteworthy to place it among famous landmarks. The first proprietors of the bookstore were Carter & Hendee, and in 1833 Allen & Ticknor succeeded them. From 1837 to 1844 William D. Ticknor was sole proprietor; and later came Ticknor, Reed, & Fields, which firm in 1865 resolved itself into Ticknor & Fields, and then removed its business to Tremont Street. E. P. Dutton & Co. next occupied the premises until their removal to New York in 1869, and since that time A. Williams & Co. have been in possession.

The "Literary World" says, "The names of Ticknor & Fields are imperishably connected with one of the most brilliant chapters of American literary history, and 'the Old Corner Bookstore,' while those names rested over its doors, must be regarded as the birthplace, commercially speaking, if not intellectually, of more of the books that have established the American literary name than can be credited to any other spot. It was 'the Old Corner Bookstore' which stood sponsor for the *Atlantic Monthly;* and here was the rendezvous of Hawthorne and Prescott and Motley when they were still with us; of Emerson and Longfellow and Whittier and Holmes in their younger days; of Lowell and Saxe and Whipple; and of many others whose names are written high on the century's page. No wonder there is always a struggle in the trade for the possession of 'the Old Corner Bookstore.' It is a capital of itself to do business there. It now presents a rambling interior quaintly in keeping with its traditions. Its low ceiling, its floor of divided level, its irregular walls, its remote recesses, its out of the way corners, all are in marked contrast with the prim and showy architecture of 'the times;' but there is a coolness, a quiet, a seclusion, a respectable simplicity about its precincts, which cannot fail to refresh the visitor. No stranger rambling about our streets in search of memorials of the past should fail to give it a call, and to muse for half an hour over its well-filled counters and shelves."



OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE, BOSTON.

The present proprietors, A. Williams & Co., keep there a stock that well maintains the reputation of "the Old Corner Bookstore" as the headquarters of the *literati* of Boston.

PAPER WARE.

"The goods known in the market as paper ware are now meeting with a ready sale. They are light, durable, handsome, and cheap. Pails, basins, bowls and pitchers, chamber-sets, spittoons, slop-jars, milk-pans, etc., embrace the leading articles in this line. Those in want of these desirable goods should visit the establishment of Jennings Brothers, 51 Murray Street. Orders from the country will have prompt attention, and price-lists and full particulars will be furnished free on application."—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE TYPE-WRITER.

A VALUABLE MACHINE FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Any invention to reduce the amount of manual labor required of professional men is worthy of their attention; and when one so thoroughly practical and universally successful as the Type-Writer is offered, it well deserves special attention. It was in 1868 that the first patent was obtained on the Type-Writer, although attempts to make a machine for similar work had been made for many years previous to that time. The inventors of the Type-Writer that has been so successful were practical mechanics, who made a thorough study not only of the mechanical construction but of many matters that had a direct bearing on the operation of the machine. For instance, a person looking at the key-board of the Type-Writer for the first time would naturally ask, Why are the letters arranged in such an irregular order? and would then learn that the letters most used are put in the most convenient places for the fingers to touch them.

It would be rather difficult, without illustrations, to describe the Type-Writer and its construction. It is a small machine; an eighteen-inch cube being sufficient to conceal the whole of it. It is intended to take the place of the pen. But we are to consider not its construction but its advantages, and these are many. That such a machine is a necessity of the age, has long been an acknowledged fact; for genius and labor have been freely bestowed to meet this want, and until the invention of the Type-Writer without satisfactory results.

One can, after becoming accustomed to it, write three times as rapidly as with a pen. He can make, at the same time, without extra labor, as many as twenty copies.

The writing by the machine is as legible as that of the strictest Spencerian penman; and, as copy for the printer, it is far more desirable. The author who has much proof-reading to do can save enough, in avoiding corrections in proofs, to pay or the machine, as the writing being with type-letters gives him an idea of how his copy will look when set in type. As the operator on the machine can write with any finger of either hand, and can sit in any desired position, it is manifest that the drudgery of writing with a pen, whereby a single set of muscles is used and a constrained position of the body necessitated, is overcome.

"The Type-Writer," says Dr. George M. Beard of New York, in his publication entitled "Conclusions from the study of one hundred and twenty-five cases of writer's cramp and allied affections," "is an instrument destined to be of great practical service to writers'-cramp sufferers, as well as to those who, though not having the cramp, are made generally nervous and locally tired by the mechanical labor of writing. During the past year I have made many experiments with this instrument, and studied carefully its relations to the nervous system, in order to determine these points: and for those who write continuously the instrument is an almost perfect relief."

The machine is so simple that a child can readily learn to use it, and an adult can obtain a reasonable degree of skill in its practical use by devoting to it the leisure hours of a few months. In cataloguing, indexing, and making lists of names, where the copy is for use by other persons than the writer, the work done by the Type-Writer is exceedingly valuable.

The construction of the machine is so simple, that it is not liable to get out of order and is always ready for use. The parts are now all made by machinery, and any one of them can be obtained at a moment's notice from the manufacturers or agents of the Type-Writer. Its appearance in any room is ornamental, making, in fact, a handsome piece of furniture for any office, study, or library. The Type-Writer is of service to many classes of people, but is almost indispensable to reporters, editors, lawyers, merchants, bankers, and railroad officers.

William T. Harris, editor of *The Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, says, "It is an easy thing to learn to use this new machine so as to write as fast by its aid as with a pen. The neatness and accurate appearance of the work done by this machine, its legibility and compactness, make it charming to behold. There is indeed a sort of fascination about the machine which attracts one to it, and renders the task of writing a delightful one. People who, like myself, are nervous, and liable to make a very wretched scrawl of any manuscript that they undertake to write, will find that they can write like 'copper-plate,' if they will use the type-writer."

Testimonials equally strong have been received from hundreds of persons who are using the seven thousand Type-Writers already sold in every State of the Union. It is justly said that the Type-Writer is to handwriting what the sewing-machine is to hand sewing. The manufacturers are E. Remington & Sons, the celebrated manufacturers of fine guns and sewing-machines, whose New-York warehouse is at Nos. 281 and 283 Broadway, where there are always a number of Type-Writers to be seen in practical operation. There are also agencies in all the principal cities; the Boston one being at the Seale Warehouse of Fairbanks, Brown, & Co., 83 Milk Street.

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W. J. Knowlton, proprietor of the Boston Natural History Store, No. 168 Tremont Street, has in his employ the most experienced French and American workmen for stuffing birds, fishes, and small animals. Students, scientists, and others, who want specimens stuffed, would do well to remember Mr. Knowlton's establishment.

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